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Serving the Municipality of Central Saanich, the Gulf Islands, North Saanich and the Village of Sidney

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR, No. 40—28 Pages.

SIDNEY, Vancouver Island, B.C., Wednesday, October 1, 1958.

Subscriptions, in advance, year: \$2.50; U.S., \$3.00. Copy, 6c.

1858 --- 1958

# SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

Subscription \$1.50 Per Year In Advance

Vol. 1, No. 1.

## SIDNEY'S SANITARIUM

Institution Is One Of Most Worthy Institutions On the Coast

It is not merely by the practical advantage of a port that Sidney claims consideration, its Sanitarium, recently erected at Shoal Harbor, to be opened on the 1st May, next year, will be one of the most complete and attractive in this province. Surrounded, like Sidney port, by a landscape and shore line unrivalled for natural beauty, it will, indeed, mark a progressive epoch in the publicity of our district.

The reason for this step has been very steadily growing during the past three years. The recent accommodation at the old Sanitarium having been quite outdistanced by the demands made upon it, the erection of a new building became necessary. The present structure taking the place of that once thought so extensive, but now entirely outgrown, is to be operated by a company. It will contain no less than 42 bedrooms through its lofty and spacious corridors; it is supplied with no less than 22 baths, including electric baths, and a swimming tank. This every modern convenience will

## Editorial Announcement

With this issue of The Review we greet the people of Sidney and the adjacent islands in a spirit of Friendship and Brotherly Love. The Review is a little thing at present. But remember, it is yet scarcely out of its swaddling clothes. It will grow bigger and better, let us hope. And also remember, Sidney is in the infancy of her development. As the town grows and prospers so will The Review go on and on and on. There are many apologies to make for the appearance of this first issue—but we are not going to make them.

We might tell you of little trials and tribulations getting the plant set up. We might mention our newness to the town as an excuse for the meagre news columns of the paper. We might tell you how the ad copy was slow coming in, thereby disarranging our makeup somewhat. We might say that the Intelligent Compositor was standing on his ivory dome when he committed some of the typographical atrocities. Or we might say that the proof reader and his satanic majesty were conniving at our downfall.

But we have nothing to say. We ask our readers to accept this poor effort in the spirit it is meant. Bear with us till we get at least a fair hold on the situation, and see if we don't do better. For Sidney and the surrounding islands there is a wonderful future. Of that there can be no doubt. It will be the mission of the Sidney and Islands Review to promote the development of that district to the utmost of its ability. The businessmen who have financed this paper have confidence in the future of their town and district. Their confidence is an inspiration, and cannot but produce good results.

There is no other agency so potent as a newspaper for the advancement of a country's welfare. Publicity is the voice in the wilderness pointing the way.

SIDNEY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
W. H. Bohannon, Manager.

## SIDNEY BOARD OF TRADE

Holds Enthusiastic Meeting and Starts Petition For Electric Line

A special meeting of the Sidney Board of Trade was held last Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at which an important resolution was passed.

Mr. R. G. R. McKenzie was in the chair. On a quorum being called the following gentlemen were found to be present: J. S. Kelly, J. J. White, J. Brethour, John Brethour, G. F. Smith, H. A. McKillican, G. G. Harman, G. A. Cochran, R. Oldfield (acting secretary), A. Harvey and F. W. Bowcott.

It was, therefore, proposed that a petition should be drawn up, requesting the B.C. Electric Railway to be extended to Sidney, and that a committee be formed for this purpose, also that the same should be circulated among the residents of the town and district. This proposal was supported by the motion of J. B. Kelly and J. J. White, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The committee appointed consists of the following members: Messrs. J. J. White, Julius Brethour and H. A. McKillican. Another matter was also in evi-

## News of the Churches

Anglican

The services next Sunday will be: 11.00 a. m.—St. Andrews—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 3.00 p. m.—Holy Trinity—Evening Prayer. 7.30 p. m.—St. Andrews—Evening Prayer.

A meeting of young men to consider the advisability of forming a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held at the rector's

## LOCAL NEWS

### Wedding at North Saanich

The wedding took place on Thursday, November 28th, at Holy Trinity church, North Saanich, B.C., between Miss Mary Violet Norris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Norris, of North Saanich, and Mr. Frederick Burr, third son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burr, of Bromley, Kent, England. The Rev. Mr. Des Barres officiated.

The bride looked very becoming in a cream brocaded satin gown, trimmed with lace, with usual veil and

Capt. George Johnson has returned from a trip to California. F. J. Simister made a business trip to Vancouver Wednesday. Mr. F. W. Bowcott has made a special trip to Victoria on business. Capt. Ceightly of the S.S. "U.B.D.", on Friday registered at Sidney Hotel.

Mr. H. Walker attended the Saanich Orange Lodge meeting on Saturday night last.

**For One Long And Eventful Century British Columbia Has Been Growing Up . . .**

Saanich Peninsula And The Gulf Islands Have Grown Apace, Outstripping Many Communities. It Has Been Indeed a

**CENTURY TO CELEBRATE!**

In 1912 this was the first Review to leave the small hand press of the new publishing company in Sidney. It was a humble beginning, but for nearly half B.C.'s century The Review has served the community, publishing news and announcements of the district and offering a live, local newspaper to the Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands. With our readers we will go proudly into B.C.'s second century hand-in-hand with our community.

## The Weather

The following is the meteorological record for the week ending Sept. 28, furnished by Dominion Experimental Station.

SAANICHTON	
Maximum tem. (Sept. 28)	64.0
Minimum tem. (Sept. 28)	39.0
Minimum on the grass	33.5
Precipitation (inches)	0.09
Sunshine (hours)	33.2
Precipitation to date	17.24
Latent Evap.	0.2673
SIDNEY	
Supplied by the Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, for the week ending Sept. 28.	
Maximum tem. (Sept. 27)	64.0
Minimum tem. (Sept. 23)	35.2
Mean temperature	51.7
Rain (inches)	0.14
1958 precipitation (inches)	12.21

## "GREAT LOSS", SAYS BROWN

### Protests Follow Move To Stop Ferry Service

Application by Coast Ferries Ltd. for permission to cancel the Mill Bay-Brentwood ferry service has drawn a strong protest from Central Saanich council.

"We feel that it would be a great loss to the people of the peninsula if the ferry were taken off," said Reeve H. R. Brown, following a special meeting of the council this week.

"The council will make a strong protest to the government, asking that at least one ferry be kept running during the winter months," the Reeve said.

Dr. C. H. Hemmings, chairman of the Sidney village council, which has consistently sought better ferry service for the peninsula, and G. E.

Sterne, president of the Sidney and North Saanich Chamber of Commerce, were equally anxious to have the ferry service continued.

**PART HIGHWAY SYSTEM**  
Without having all the facts about the economics of the situation . . . Continued on Page Five

## BLOOD CLINIC RECEIPTS DOWN

Red Cross blood clinic, which was conducted at SANSCHA hall on Friday, Sept. 26, was successful in obtaining 113 pints of blood, 12 pints less than was donated by Sidney residents at the last clinic two years ago.

Among the donors was a group of several members of VICE Squadron, Patricia Bay Airport, who attended in a group during the afternoon.

## Curtail Service

Less than two weeks remain in the two-trips-a-day schedule of Washington State Ferries service between Sidney and Anacortes.

Commencing October 14 service will be curtailed to one trip per day, with termination of the schedule for the season to come October 31.

## Stamp Machine

New service has been offered by Sidney post office. A new stamp machine has been installed on the wall outside the building for the dispensing of stamps during the hours office is closed.

The customer gains a full value of stamps for his coin and service is available 24 hours daily.

The machine carries a caution to depredators. Tampering with the property of the post office is a serious offence and interference with the machine will carry a severe penalty.

## RETURN HOME

Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Morton have returned to Bethel Baptist church, Sidney, following a vacation in the Okanagan Valley and in the North Thompson to Well's Grey Park. Mr. Morton returns to his pulpit on Sunday, Oct. 5.

## 1858 - 1958

One hundred years ago one Christian Ochsner pre-empted the first surveyed holding in North Saanich. This parcel comprised 100 acres lying north of Mills Road from Holy Trinity Church to the Legion Hall.

In June, 1858, Dugald McTavish pre-empted 300 acres to the east of the Ochsner holding from Mills Road north to the race track.

In July, 1858, Donald Fraser applied for 300 acres comprising an area from Bazan Avenue north to Shoreacres and extending from the sea back to the main highway.

The price to be paid for these lands was about \$4 per acre and with about one-third cash and the balance over four years at five per cent per annum.



### Hockey Club Starts New Season

Activities of the North Saanich Hockey Club will soon commence for the season, with the first practice scheduled to be held in the Victoria Memorial Arena on Friday, Oct. 10, at 10 p.m. Sessions will continue every other Friday night at the same time until next March.

L. G. Hillis is president of the club. Secretary-treasurer is Mrs. M. Harrop, and directors R. Kerr,

**LIGHT CHANGED**

The characteristic of Walker Rock Light, Trincomali Channel, has been changed to group flashing showing 0.5 seconds light, 1 second dark, 0.5 seconds light, 10 seconds dark. The black can buoy on Governor Rock, Trincomali Channel, has been replaced by a black gas buoy showing a flashing white light. Further details will be notified later by the department of transport.

C. King, M. Harrop, J. Moulton, W. Grimshaw and R. Hartshorne, any of whom is able to give information to those interested in joining the club.


**BUILDING BARGAINS**

12 x 20 GARAGE, complete.....\$146.50

SCREEN DOORS.....\$7.50 and \$8.50

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### IT'S A FACT

By CHARLIE DOUMA.

**WHY DO SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE OBJECT TO "FRISCO"?**

The nickname Frisco is seldom used by San Francisco residents. They object to its use for it lacks dignity and they point out that San Francisco was named for a saint and it is unbecoming to abbreviate the name.

**WHAT STATE JOINS ONLY ONE OTHER STATE?**

Maine is the only state in the

union that touches only one other state. It is connected with the U.S. only by the state of New Hampshire. The states bounded by the most states are Tennessee and Missouri both bounded by eight.

**HOW CAN I KEEP MY REPAIR BILLS AT A MINIMUM?**

With complete Guaranteed seasonal tune-ups at Douma Motors—they catch minor repair jobs at minor cost, saving you \$\$\$\$

(Copr. 1957—U. Features Syndicate)

### SPECIALS

THURSDAY - FRIDAY - SATURDAY

ROASTING CHICKEN— (Oven Ready)	LB. 73¢
PORK SHOULDERS— (Picnic style)	LB. 39¢
ROUND STEAK—	LB. 79¢
WIENERS—	LB. 43¢
POTATOES— (Dry Belt Gems)	25-LB. BAG 99¢
SQUASH— (Hubbard)	LB. 6¢

**LOCAL MEAT MARKET**

Shopping Hours: 9 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

PHONE 31 SIDNEY

### LOVELY LINGERIE

STYLED RIGHT — PRICED RIGHT FOR YOUR FALL WARDROBE

NYLON TRICOT SLIPS	NYLON and RAYON PANTIES
In white and new Fall colors. \$2.98 and \$3.98 Half Slips.....\$2.98	Small, medium and large sizes in your choice of style. 39¢

**Flannelette Gowns & Pyjamas**

Snug and cosy for cooler nights. \$2.98 and \$3.98  
Small, medium and large.....2 and 3

**Week-end SPECIAL!**

NYLON HOSE, Walking shoes. Pair. 58¢

**Brassieres and Girdles**

By such famous names as: Lovable, Wonder-Bras, Kavess, Seandle, Daisy and Mischief.

**Bernard Shaw's**

BEACON AVENUE PHONE: Sidney 524

### IN AND Around Town

MRS. W. J. WAKEFIELD. PHONE 320X

After enjoying a visit with her niece at Kamloops, Miss M. McNab recently returned to her home on Eight St.

Mr. and Mrs. Farwell and family, former residents of Campbell River, have taken up residence on John Dean Park Road.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ridge and family have moved from Wains Road to take up residence on Resthaven Drive.

Miss Betty Bruce of Aberdeen, Scotland, has been a recent guest of her cousins, C. McNab and Miss M. McNab, Eighth St. Miss Bruce, who is on the teaching staff of a girls' college, has just completed her eighth trip to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Doherty and family of Port Hardy, are residing at Bazan Bay Auto Court.

On Wednesday at the home of Mrs. T. Flint, Third St., the Rotary Anns entertained at a buffet supper in honor of the Rotary district governor's wife, Mrs. A. Smith, of Port Angeles. During the evening, Mrs. Smith was presented by Mrs. M. R. Eaton with a centennial book. Twenty-one ladies were joined later by their husbands following the Rotary meeting which was held at Hotel Sidney.

Among those from School District No. 63 who attended the school trustees' convention held at Kelowna were Gordon Blair, G. F. Gilbert, Sidney; R. Sinkinson, Cordova Bay; and A. Rowbottom, James Island.

Mrs. G. F. Gilbert, Third St., accompanied her husband to Kelowna and following the convention they travelled to Haney, Hope and Vancouver to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. H. A. McKillican and daughter, Mrs. P. Cooper, have returned home following a holiday spent in Vancouver.

Mrs. W. McCauley, Third St., is in Rest Haven hospital where she has undergone surgery.

Lieut.-Cmdr. and Mrs. H. G. E. Reynolds have returned to their home on John Dean Park Road after visiting in Prince Albert, Sask.

A daughter was born last week to Isobel, wife of Douglas Cyrus Peck, in Nanaimo General hospital. The new mother is the daughter-in-law of Mrs. C. W. Peck, All Bay Road.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Silver of Victoria are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Harper, Madrona Drive, Deep Cove.

Marilyn and Deborah Hall returned to their home at Royal Oak after spending a week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hall, John Dean Park Road.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Recknagle, Wilson Road, have travelled by car to Tillamook, U.S.A., where they visited their daughter and son-in-law. They also journeyed to Twin Falls, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKinnon and two sons, Neil and Jack, have returned to Calgary after spending a month with Mrs. McKinnon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Davis, Beaufort Road.

Congratulations have been received by Mr. and Mrs. A. Eklund, 690 Second St., who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Tuesday, Sept. 30. Mr. Eklund, in his early years, lived in Minnesota and later moved to Bentley, Alta., where he met his bride. They were married there 50 years ago, and on retiring came to Sidney in 1944. They had eight children. Mrs. B. V. Lawton, Mrs. C. S. Gibson and Mrs. F. Fox, Sidney; Mrs. O. J. Albers, Ponoka, Alta.; Mrs. J. Albers, Mrs. A. Pearson and Clarence Eklund, Bentley; and Edward Eklund, Nor-

### FORMER SIDNEY MAN DIES IN PRAIRIE CITY

The death occurred suddenly in Lethbridge, Alta., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of Hilburn Gerald "Hip" Bradley, aged 33 years, an employee of Superior Masonry Products, Ltd., in the prairie city. He died from injuries suffered in a fall from a ladder while operating a mixing unit.

The deceased is well known in Sidney as a former employee of Trans-Canada Air Lines at Patricia Bay Airport. He left here a number of years ago.

The late Mr. Bradley is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Bradley; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Bradley of Lethbridge. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. H. A. Frame on Saturday and interment followed in Mountain View cemetery.

### SAFER!

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**NYLON CORD TIRES**

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✓ Stronger ✓ 1/3 more mileage  
✓ POPULAR PRICE

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### ELECTRICIANS WEREN'T VERY BUSY HERE 100 YEARS AGO

We're Busy as Bees Now . . . Helping to Build New Homes for Residents of the Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands.

**John Elliott, Electrician**

SWARTZ BAY RD., SIDNEY. PHONE 646

### We're Builders . . .

This district would not be what it is today had it not been for the skill and hard work of pioneer builders! We are building for the future today!

**Mooney Construction Service**

575 Beacon Ave. Phone 230

### P.T.A. COUNCIL PLANS ANOTHER WORKSHOP

Saanich Peninsula Parent-Teachers' Council held their first meeting of the season in September, with Les Cox of Sidney presiding over the meeting at Mount Newton high school.

Council representatives planned the workshop to be held on Monday, Oct. 6, in Mount Newton high school at 8 p.m. This meeting is to be similar to that of last year.

There will be a discussion group

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and  
**MAPLES STORE**

(BRENTWOOD)  
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Deliveries to your door all over Central and North Saanich

**JOE'S DAIRY**

Island Farms' Distributor  
Phone Sidney 223

### GEM THEATRE

SIDNEY - Phone 210  
THURS. - FRI. - SAT.  
OCTOBER 2 - 3 - 4  
Week Nights: 7.45 p.m.  
Sat. Eve., 6.50-9.00 p.m.

**Walt Disney**  
Stirring NEW True-Life Adventure Feature.

### THE VANISHING PRAIRIE

TECHNICOLOR

Also Featurette:  
"AMAZON TRADER" in Technicolor.

MON. - TUES. - WED.  
OCTOBER 6 - 7 - 8

THE RANK ORGANIZATION presents  
**HARDY KRUGER** in **"THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY"**

THE IMPOSSIBLE ESCAPE THAT AMAZED THE WORLD

### THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

THE IMPOSSIBLE ESCAPE THAT AMAZED THE WORLD

### BURNS' CENTENNIAL FARE AT STAN'S

BURNS' MIDGET HAMS — In the famous pear-shaped can. 1 1/2-lb. tin.	\$1.59	MEMPHIS BELL ORANGE JUICE— 48-oz. tin, 2 tins for	69¢
BURNS' SPORK		BURNS' SPREDEASY CHEESE— 1's	59¢
TRAY-PAC FRYERS—1 lb.	55¢		

**MEATS**

Order Your THANKSGIVING TURKEY or HAM NOW!

**STAN'S FOOD CENTRE**

BEACON & THIRD SIDNEY, B.C. T2C 1B1

RED & WHITE FOODS

### THUNDERBIRD BOWLING

Ladies' high single, Dot Dunlop, 237; ladies' high gross, Jean Chambers, 580. Men's high single (300 and high gross (703), Bob Dunlop. High team score, No. 7, captained by Freda Storey, 2,664.

### Compliments CRAIGMYLE MOTEL

Progressing with British Columbia!

Jim and Edna Eaton  
Beacon Ave. Phone: Sidney 212

### PATRONIZE REVIEW ADVERTISERS

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Because—Blaney's is official information, reservation and ticket office for air and steamship lines to Hawaii, hotels and tours on the Islands. Visit us soon. We'd love to tell you all about these romantic islands.

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### Centennial Greetings To Our Province

and to our good neighbors  
THE VILLAGE OF SIDNEY in their 64th Year!

**McMorran's**  
CORDOVA BAY LTD.

COMPLETE SELF-SERVE MARKET - COFFEE BAR

Dancing in the  
**Seaview Room Resort COURT MOTEL**

### You need P.M.-We've got it!

Please forgive us for sticking out our chests but we're proud! We are graduates of the famous Allen P.M. Service Course which qualifies us to perform all phases of engine tune-up.

Our specialized training plus our new Electronic Tune-up Equipment means new life for your car the P.M. way.

DRIVE IN FOR AN ELECTRONIC CHECK TODAY!

**BEACON MOTORS**  
SIDNEY

-- TOM and GERRY FLINT --  
PHONE 130 Corner FIFTH and BEACON  
AAA APPOINTED

### Yes Folks! We Have Them!

SQUARE-DANCE SLIPPERS — In soft calf leather with leather sole. Black, white, red, blue, pink and yellow. \$4.99

Pair

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BALLETT SHOES—White with plaited toe. Pair \$4.99

**JUST ARRIVED . . .**

Men's Black Blucher-cut, Mocasin vamp, rubber heel, leather-sole Oxford. \$9.99

And at a low of, pair—

**Also JET BOOTS—**

A very good grade of Boot with leather heel and sole, Cuban heel. Pr. \$10.99

**STYLERITE SHOE STORE**

SIDNEY'S FAMILY SHOE STORE — TRENTHAM BLOCK, SIDNEY. PHONE 612



## MRS. S. FISHER IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mrs. S. Fisher was elected president of Saanich P.T.A. at the first meeting of the season, held at the school on Thursday, Sept. 18.

Other officers are: past president, Mrs. R. Bompas; vice-president, Mrs. J. Warden; secretary, Mrs. J. Looy; treasurer, Mrs. D. Facey; membership, Mrs. T. Pelter; publicity, Mrs. R. Bompas; grounds, Mrs. W. Chornlesky; and social conveners, Mrs. A. John-

# CENTRAL SAANICH

stone and Mrs. F. Akers. Mrs. Johnstone and Mrs. C. Allen are council delegates.

The meeting was informed that the sum of \$146.95 was realized from the fair concession, leaving a balance of \$250.84 in the treasury. Subscriptions to "Grade Teacher" and "Natural Geographic" magazines were authorized, and it was decided to hold meetings only in the months of November, February, April and June, with the third Wednesday of each month chosen as the meeting date.

## Tea And Sale Will Replace Turkey Dinner

Evening group of the Brentwood United church W.A. held their monthly meeting in the church hall on September 24. Mrs. G. Willis-Croft was in the chair, and welcomed two new members, Mrs. Moonie and Mrs. R. Marsh. Mrs. A. Burdon took the devotional period. It was decided to cancel the turkey dinner and in place have a tea, a home cooking stall and a miscellane-

cous stall, early in December at the church hall.

The treasurer reported that the sum of \$32 had been made at the rummage sale held the previous Saturday. The meeting was informed that Christmas cards had been ordered and will be received shortly. Orders for the cards will be taken by all members. Hostesses for the evening were Mrs. G. Sluggett and Mrs. G. Willis-Croft.

## BRENTWOOD

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hesketh, Verdier Ave., have had as their guest for the past month the former's sister, Mrs. A. Holden, who returned this week to her home in Manville, Alta.

Several Brentwood ladies spent a

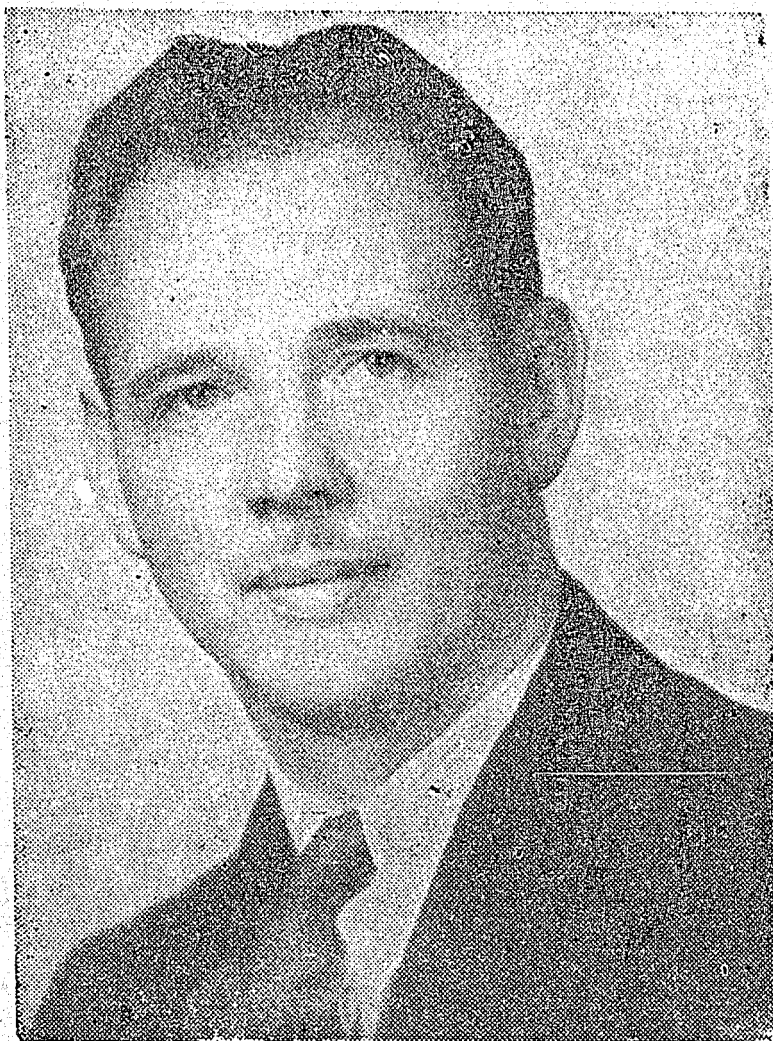
Next meeting will be held at the church hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at which new members will be heartily welcomed.

very pleasant day last Tuesday at Sooke when they attended the S.V.I. district W.I. conference. Those attending were Mesdames J. P. MacFarlane, J. T. Gibson, V. Wood, J. Combe, H. Hesketh, A. Holden, G. Bickford, R. Ronson, F. Noble and E. G. Woodward.

Alcohol enters the bloodstream rapidly because it does not have to be digested. This is why drinking affects feelings and behaviour quickly.

1858 100 Years of Progress 1958

Centennial Greetings  
from the  
ROYAL OAK SHOPPING CENTRE



DOUG CROSBY, Pharmacist

We are grateful for the increasing patronage which we are enjoying from so many who pass this busy crossroads. We are confident in the future of this district and hope to serve you in the years which lie ahead.

Complete Prescription Service

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ROYAL OAK  
PHARMACY

PHONE GR 9-5111

SUNDAY  
2 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Patricia Bay Highway and West Saanich Road

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOTES

WEEKLY REPORT OF NORTH SAANICH STATION

### PROTECT HOLLY TREES

Now is the time to apply the winter spray schedule to protect your holly trees against fungal diseases and against green algae.

The principal fungal diseases attacking limbs and leaves of English holly are the phytophthora leaf and twig disease and phomopsis canker. Both of these diseases can be effectively controlled by copper-containing fungicides.

The foliage of English holly is readily marked by the use of free metallic copper. This condition must be avoided, thus only those preparations in which the metallic copper is chemically neutralized are recommended for holly.

### NO RESIDUE

On bearing trees, or trees which are to be harvested this year, it is important that the material used will not leave unsightly residues on the foliage at harvest time. For this reason the use of tri-basic copper sulfate is recommended. This material is available under several trade names and it should be applied at the rate of 2½ pounds to 100 gallons of water, which is equivalent to about two ounces per five gallons of water.

Its effectiveness is improved by addition of a spreader-sticker material such as Du Pont Spreader-Sticker or Triton 1956B, at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. Normally two applications per year are adequate, one applied in the spring when the leaves of the new growth appear and once in the fall, preferably during the first week of October.

Where the phytophthora disease is present it is considered advisable to spray a third time immediately following harvest. The post harvest spray can be replaced with Bordeaux mixture 4-4-40. Bordeaux mixture has excellent sticking quality, and by persisting on the foliage during the winter rains gives ideal protection throughout the winter season.

### NEW PLANTINGS

In new plantings, where trees are in the three- to five-year-old class where harvest is not contemplated, a single spray of Bordeaux mixture 4-4-40 will carry the trees through the winter rainy season. In a three-year test period conducted at the Experimental Farm, Saanich, this schedule produced no leaf injury and the trees have remained free of foliar diseases.

Bordeaux mixture can not be used on trees which are to be cropped, since it leaves a residue which will detract from the salability of the harvested crop.

Green algae can be reduced to a minimum by the use of either of these copper-containing spray materials; however, Bordeaux mixture, because of its superior sticking property and persistence, is the more effective material.

### SHOULD BE FRESH

Freshly made "home-prepared" Bordeaux mixture is superior to the dry-powder prepared mixes. Bordeaux mixture 4-4-40 refers to a mixture prepared by adding four pounds of copper sulphate (crystal form, finely ground) to four pounds of lime (rock lime which requires slaking) to 40 gallons of water. Smaller amounts are prepared proportionately, thus, one pound of copper sulphate to one pound lime to 10 gallons of water.

## DISNEY FILM TO BE SEEN AT GEM THEATRE

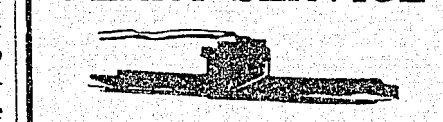
"The Vanishing Prairie", which opens at the Gem Theatre on Thursday, Oct. 2, for a three-day run, is a Walt Disney nature feature in technicolor, starring the wild creatures and hardy pioneers of the wilderness. On the same bill will be seen a technicolor featurette which will be "The One That Got Away", based on the true story of the only prisoner of the Second World War to escape from Britain. Produced by J. Arthur Rank, the film builds up through constant suspense to a startling climax.

## DAVID JACKSON LIVED MORE THAN 50 YEARS HERE

David Jackson, who resided in Sidney for more than 50 years, and who recently moved to Steveston, passed away in the river town on Saturday, Sept. 27. The late Mr. Jackson was a veteran of the First World War, and lost a son, Stephen, in the Second World War. He was predeceased by his wife several years ago.

He was known in Sidney as one of the last to use a Model T Ford for regular transportation.

## Brentwood-Mill Bay FERRY SERVICE



Leaves Brentwood every half hour, from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m.  
Leaves Mill Bay every half hour, from 8.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.  
Sundays and Holidays — Extra trips.  
Leaves Brentwood at 8.00 p.m., 8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.  
Leaves Mill Bay at 8.30 p.m., 9 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Coast Ferries Ltd.  
Phone: Mutual 34481  
Vancouver  
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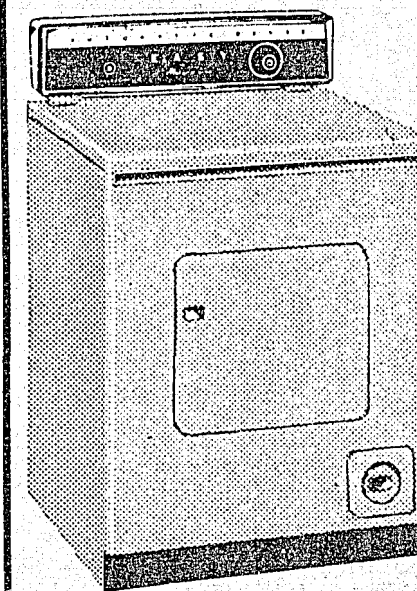
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## Ardmore Golf Club Reaches End of Successful Season

By B. G. DU TEMPLE

The end of formal golf club activities for the 1958 season was reached with the final round of the Fall Cup, won by J. C. Anderson of Ardmore Drive. The results of the 11 other medal and match play competitions engaged in during the last six months are to be found below. The large competitions consisted of two flights. Flight A represented the main cup competition and was engaged in by all those who had successfully won their first game. Those who lost their initial match were redrawn into a secondary competition known as flight B.

Winners and runners-up were as follows: April Medal, flight A, J. H. Fox and J. A. Wiley. Spring Cup, flight A, E. Vickerman and D. McLellan. Gamble Cup, flight A, R. McLellan and E. Vickerman; flight B, J. C. Anderson and C. H. Hayne. Button trophy, flight A, W. G. du Temple and D. McLellan. Championship, flight A, W. G. du Temple and G. L. Hay; flight B, G. MacMillan and Dr. C. H. Hemmings. Long driving, W. G. du Temple; long driving aggregate, J. Burbridge; approaching and putting mug, W. G. du Temple; midsummer medal, J. H. Fox and W. Kane. Barr trophy, flight A, Miss M. Haynes and Mrs. K. Vickerman; flight B, R. McLellan and G. MacMillan. Fall cup,

## MOTORCYCLISTS PAY FINES IN SIDNEY COURT

Identical fines were imposed in Sidney police court on Saturday, Sept. 20, on two Sidney motorcyclists who pleaded guilty to exceeding the 30-m.p.h. speed limit on Beacon Ave. the night before.

Anthony Aish, 19 years old, of Wains Road, and Donald Francis Green, 18, of Bazan Bay Road, were each fined \$25 and \$4 costs, with a 30-day driver's license suspension. A juvenile who pleaded guilty to a similar charge was fined \$20 and \$5 costs, with a two-month suspension of license.

flight A, J. C. Anderson and J. H. Fox.

Members received a new trophy from the club president and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barr. This beautiful sterling silver cup is to be known as the "Barr Perpetual Mixed Two-Ball Foursome Trophy". It is open to all those who have competed in at least three mixed-twilight foursomes during the summer.

The executive has authorized several major changes during the year. Early in January the subject of the club's constitution was discussed. A special committee meeting was held toward the end of the winter at which ideas were presented for a complete constitutional overhaul. The executive hopes to have a rough draft ready for presentation at the annual fall meeting of the club.

Capt. Barr successfully designed a crest which has since been adopted as the official emblem of the club. The design is dominantly pastoral combining as a backdrop the Malahat ridge with a foreground of green fairway and Douglas fir. This design is encircled with a royal blue band upon which, in gold lettering, the club's name is affixed.

**FOURSOMES POPULAR**  
The Thursday evening twilight foursomes were well patronized during this centennial season, with over 130 golf balls given in prizes. The average attendance at these gatherings ranged from 16 to 20 persons.

A home and home match was played with the Cowichan Golf Club early last spring. Each team was triumphant upon its own course. During their visit at Ardmore the Cowichan members were royally dined by a banquet prepared by Mrs. McLellan, Mrs. Doris Stewart, Mrs. G. du Temple and the Misses Kathleen and Margery Haynes. Their unselfish aid was, and still is, greatly appreciated by the men's section.

A new handicap system has been inaugurated at Ardmore. Each active member now has a card upon which he may post his scores. Each card provides for the listing of over 70 scores. At frequent intervals each card is surveyed by the handicap committee which assesses the low 20 per cent of each member's entries and assigns a handicap accordingly.

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
The annual general meeting of the club will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 10, at 6.30, in the private dining room of the Hotel Sidney. A roast beef dinner will be served. After the dinner movies may be shown followed by the main business of the meeting. All members who plan to attend the dinner are requested to either phone Sidney 400 or attach their names to the list on the clubroom notice board.

## DOG OBEDIENCE CLUB TO BE FORMED

Decision has been reached to form a dog obedience club in Sidney, following the first lesson of a 12-week course held at SANSCHIA hall on Thursday, Sept. 25, which was attended by 16 owners with their dogs. Sidney Recreation Commission has agreed to partly sponsor the course, with the remainder of the required funds to come from club fees.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hudson of the Victoria Dog Obedience Club, who were present at the first meeting, have offered their services for the first course, after which the local club will provide instructors. The course will continue at the same hall at 8 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 2, with anyone interested in dogs or their training welcome to attend.

## NEW MINISTER



REV. HENRY W. BEHLING

Recently ordained into the Lutheran ministry and installed as pastor of Belmont Lutheran church, Langford, Rev. Henry W. Behling has announced that regular Lutheran services are to be held at St. Andrew's hall in Sidney. The services, formerly conducted by Rev. C. C. Janzow, pastor of Hope Lutheran church in Victoria, will be held on the first and third Sundays of every month at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Behling began his studies at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he attended for one year. From there he went to Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., where he completed his theological training, graduating in June of this year.

Shortly after his graduation Mr. Behling, a native of Petoskey, Mich., was married to the former Miss Barbara Schroeder of Chicago, Ill. Rev. and Mrs. Behling came to Vancouver Island on August 29 and are now residing at 955 Goldstream Ave., Victoria.

## MORE ABOUT FERRY

(Continued From Page One)

I can't question the decision of the ferry company," said Dr. Hemmings. "However, I feel that all ferries should be operated by the government as part of the highways system."

"To me, the only difference between highways and ferries is that one is blasted through rock, while the other floats across water. They are both part of the same system," Dr. Hemmings said.

"There's another angle to it, too," he continued. "The ferry is part of the civil defence plan for evacuation of Victoria. It should be kept open as an emergency route, even by subsidy if no other way is possible."

Mr. Sterne suggested a reduction in the number of trips per day might help keep the ferry in operation, and also stressed the necessity for an alternate route from Victoria to up-Island points.

"If there are not enough people using the ferry to warrant half-hour service, cut it down to hourly trips, or even less if necessary," Mr. Sterne said, "but by all means let's keep it in operation."

Both Mr. Sterne and Dr. Hemmings pointed out the value of the ferry to peninsula residents, who use the service regularly in traveling up-Island.

## MAKES PLANS FOR GIFT BOOTH

On Wednesday, Sept. 24, 10 members of the Shoal Bay, St. Paul's United church group, met at the home of Mrs. W. S. Dawson, who presided and also read the devotional.

Minutes and financial reports were read by Mrs. H. J. Kemp, in the absence of Mrs. B. H. Buckborough, the secretary.

Further plans were made for the Christmas gift booth for the W.A. bazaar in November. Members will next meet at the home of Mrs. C. J. Reimer, for sewing, on October 15.

A social hour was enjoyed, with Mrs. Whitmore putting the tea, served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. C. Parnell, Mrs. F. Reid and Mrs. H. J. Kemp.

It is suggested by leaders of the group that nine months is the earliest age for dog obedience training, but that no dog is ever too old to learn.

## Open Bids For Runway Rebuilding

Perini Pacific Ltd., Vancouver, was low bidder with a figure of \$921,799 for rebuilding of the main runway at Patricia Bay Airport.

Fourteen other companies who bid on the job were Columbia Bitulithic Ltd., \$924,318; General Construction Co. Ltd., \$941,163; Jamieson Construction Co. Ltd., \$960,851; Dawson Wade & Co. Ltd., \$1,036,818; City Construction Co. Ltd., \$1,061,667; Campbell-Bennett Ltd., \$1,105,590; Storms Contracting Co. (Pacific) Ltd., \$1,139,232; General Gravel Surfacing Co. Ltd., \$1,155,144; Manix Co. Ltd., \$1,195,181; A. & B. Construction Co. Ltd., \$1,199,889; Highway Construction Co. Ltd., \$1,212,334; Commonwealth Construction Co. Ltd., \$1,240,327; John Laing & Son (Canada) Ltd., \$1,379,722; Peter Kiewit Sons Co. of Canada Ltd., \$1,614,686.

No date has yet been set for commencement of the work.

## Swartz Bay Still Planned As Terminal, Minister Says

Choice of Swartz Bay as the terminal of the proposed government-owned island-mainland ferry has been re-affirmed by Minister of Highways Hon. P. A. Gagliardi.

## SALE OF PIERS ISLAND AGAIN

Piers Island, well known landmark lying a stone's throw north of the Saanich Peninsula, has changed hands. The Review is reliably informed.

A syndicate of Vancouver businessmen is understood to be the purchaser. Vendor was the estate of the late Robt. Harvey, Q.C., who passed away recently.

The island at one time was used to accommodate numbers of Doukhobors who were penalized for frequent nudist parades.

Prolonged intake of alcohol, even while eating the right foods, may cause serious nutritional disturbances.

"We have stated that Swartz Bay would be the terminal at this end," Mr. Gagliardi stated in a letter to the Duncan-Cowichan Chamber of Commerce in reply to their query on the subject of alternate terminals.

Letter from the chamber to the minister followed endorsement given by the council of the body to a proposal by Arthur Young, Salt Spring Island garageman, who advocated a survey for construction of a bridge across Sansum Narrows.

Mr. Young said the bridge would save \$84,000 annually in two present ferries to the Gulf Islands and a further \$100,000 in ferry tolls. A good road route exists to connect with the Bold Bluff terminal via Burgoyne Bay and with the Vancouver Island terminal to Genoa Bay Road, he said, and added that the survey might reveal costs of construction of a connecting road between Genoa Bay and Trans-Canada Highway.

## ISLAND LEGION PLAYS HOST TO PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT

By LEGIONNAIRE

Despite a wet and blustery day, there was a very good turnout at the regular monthly meeting of Branch 84 of the Canadian Legion, held at Mayne Island Community hall on September 24, when 22 members gathered under the presidency of W. H. Kay to meet the provincial president of the Canadian Legion, R. Macnichol, of Victoria.

The meeting opened with the usual silence period in honor of fallen and departed comrades, and special mention was made of those who were killed in action or died of wounds at the Battle of Loos, September 25, 1915.

Correspondence was read regarding the proposed transfer of this branch to Victoria zone, which is being dictated by geographical and transport conditions. It seems quite likely that this transfer will soon be completed.

It was decided to keep open the annual collection that the branch undertakes on behalf of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for another month. Results to date are quite satisfactory, but we would ask everyone on the three islands to contribute to such a worthy cause.

Preliminary arrangements were also made for the annual sale of poppies around Armistice Day. The branch expects to hold its annual church parade and get-together on Armistice Day, but fuller details will be given after the October meeting.

## LEGISLATION

M. Feeney of D.V.A. spoke first, on the matter of veterans' legislation. One point that he stressed was that many World War Two veterans had not drawn their re-establishment credits, and he advised those who had not done so, to take the necessary steps to do so. The final date has been extended to 1960, but such extensions cannot go on indefinitely. He also informed the meeting that a further extension of the period in which veterans could take up veterans' insurance had been extended to 1962. He gave considerable information on the operation of the Navy, Army and Air Force Benevolent Fund, the centennial profits of the second war.

The earlier part of Ms. Macnichol's talk concerned itself with the early history of veterans' movements, up to the visit of Field Marshal Earl Haig of Bernersside to Canada in 1925, shortly after he had inaugurated the British Legion, and the founding of the Canadian Legion in 1926. From that small beginning the Legion had grown to 2,265 branches in Canada and the United States, with 186 branches and 150 ladies' auxiliaries in British Columbia.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

From there he went on to give a fairly exhaustive summary of the general work of the Legion in its 32 years' history, and mentioned such things as the Legion War Services, educational services, the Legion service bureau, the scholarship scheme (43 scholarships were awarded to the children of veterans in 1957 for higher education in B.C. alone), the youth training scheme, temporarily in abeyance, the eye bank, which to date has not yielded the hoped-for results but which is due for a boost in the very near future, and the new veterans' housing schemes.

After some talk on the methods employed to obtain favorable veteran legislation, Mr. Macnichol mentioned the fact that at long last the present government had established a permanent committee on veterans' affairs. He concluded his talk by mentioning two problems that still face the Legion—greater parity between pension rates and the wages of unskilled labor, on which they are based, and the position of the W.V.A. recipient, whose

## NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates from all over the Dominion, representing a membership of 115,000, will attend the 34th annual national convention of the Catholic Women's League of Canada, taking place in Vancouver, B.C., from October 10 to 16, including such interesting headquarters at Hotel Vancouver.

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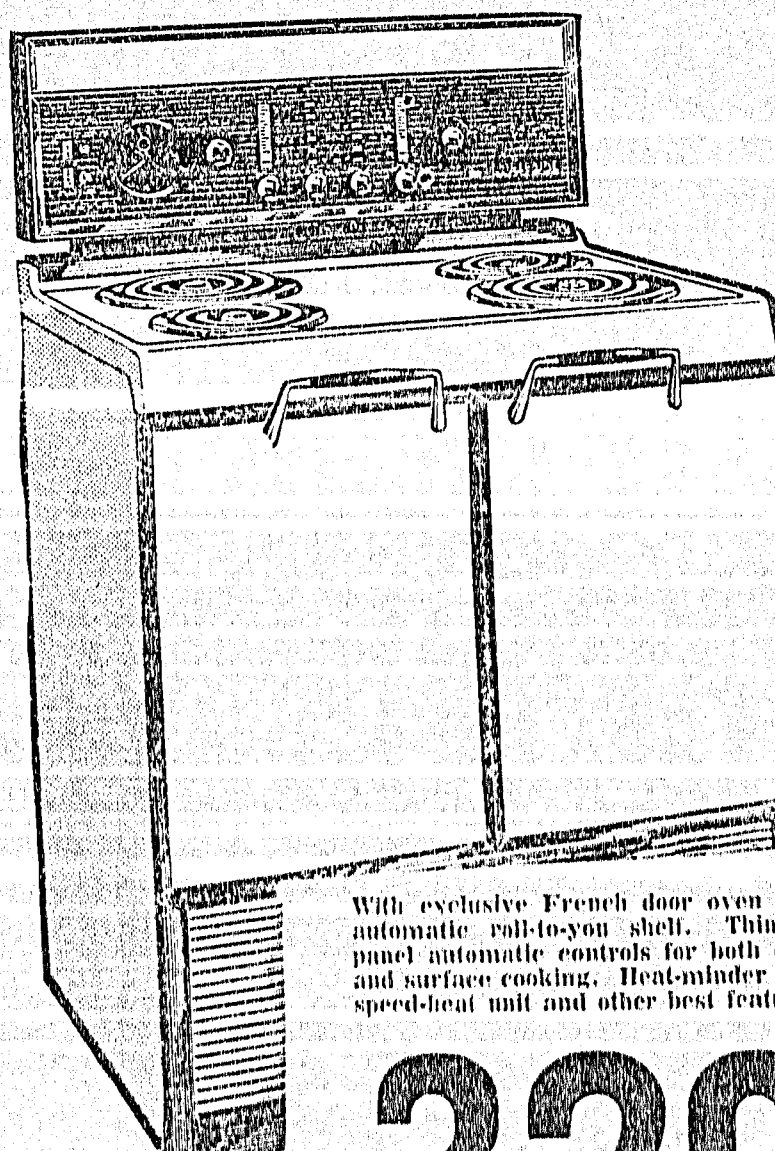
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# MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH SAANICH HAD SHORT LIFE, ENDED BY TECHNICALITIES

## -Dispute About Drainage

North Saanich Municipality, torn by political and sectional discord throughout its life, died late in 1911, only five years after its birth.

Frank Greaves Norris, who subsequently served for one year as clerk of the municipality, acted as returning officer at the first election on March 21, 1906, at which George Sangster was named reeve, with Alex McDonald, Louis Herbert, Mark Hewett and William Armstrong as councillors.

Feeling between Sidney townsite and the outer sections, which in some places lingers on even now, was at its peak during the days of the municipality. Almost every action of the council caused dispute. Argument over construction of Third St. was particularly bitter, with Reeve Sangster vetoing the council decision to force the road through, only to be overruled by the council in subsequent action.

**BUILT VILLAGE OFFICE**

Much good, however, was done in the five years. Roads were improved, ditches were bridged, and drainage gained some attention. A small building erected on First St. as an office and jail, today serves as the Sidney village office.

R. B. Brethour, who acted as clerk for four years following Norris, started at a salary of \$20 per month, which was later raised to \$400 per year. The road boss was paid for the days he worked; the policeman, who also acted as pound-keeper, received \$20 per month.

**ON WRONG SIDE**

"I was fired because I belonged to the wrong faction," Mr. Brethour recalls. "When the opposition was elected to office I was put out."

He was succeeded by James Critchley, who held the clerk's position until dissolution of the municipality.

Death blow to the young organization was dealt by John Taylor, a lawyer who owned property on Wains Road now occupied by the Aylard farm. Started by a dispute over water from a drainage ditch running over the Taylor property, the argument grew until Taylor discovered two flaws in the formation of the municipality—first, that it contained slightly less than the

# Community Chest Drive Starts Oct. 10

Community Chest campaign, which has already started in Victoria, will be opened in the North Saanich area on Friday, Oct. 10.

Drive in this area will be conducted mostly by mail, which has been found to be the most effective method because of the large territory to be covered. Direct canvass, however, will be carried out in some cases.

# Newcomers Are Enrolled Into Civil Defence Force

Large number of new recruits to civil defence enrolled at the public meeting in SANSCHA hall on Thursday evening of last week.

Called by Civil Defence Officer G. M. Owen to enable members to meet each other and encourage enlistment with the defence force, the meeting attracted about 30 people. Notably absent were members of the auxiliary police. They had attended in strength on Wednesday evening, when confusion arose as the evening of the meeting. By Thursday evening they were already otherwise engaged and only a few were present.

Mr. Owen outlined the purpose of civil defence, with the emphasis on the two phases, local and national emergency. He introduced his heads of services, Warren Burrows, Mrs. H. G. Horth, G. A. Gardner, and Dr. C. H. Hemmings and urged those phase of civil defence to approach who might be interested in any one of the head of the service he sought.

Mrs. Horth spoke of the recent study course she attended in Langley and referred to the lessons offered in welfare by the demonstration.

Mr. Burrows was brief in his recollections of a course he attended at the same time in Agassiz.

Said Mrs. Horth, "I went a cynic

Mr. Owen admitted that he had been cynical of the organization until he had studied it. Investigation had proved its value, he said.

**CLOCK CLEANING**

A simple and good method for cleaning a clock is to saturate a small piece of cotton with kerosene and place it on the floor of the clock, in a corner, and leave it there with the door closed for three or four days. The kerosene fumes cause the dirt to loosen and fall. Repeat this treatment as often as necessary.

# One Dead, Four Hurt In Highway Crash Near Sidney

A verdict of accidental death was rendered at a coroner's inquest held on Tuesday into the death of Donald Campbell, 32, of 35 Obed Ave., Victoria, who died Friday night following a two-car head-on crash at the corner of Lochside Drive and Patricia Bay Highway. Four others were injured in the 10 p.m. accident.

Eyewitnesses stated that a small car, driven north on Patricia Bay Highway, attempted to turn into Lochside Drive, striking the other car, driven by Mrs. Isabelle Collins, Scott Road, Saanichton, who was waiting at the stop sign at the corner. Mrs. Collins' 13-year-old daughter, Noreen, was one of those injured. The other three, all from Victoria, were passengers in the car driven by Campbell.

All were taken to Rest Haven hospital. Three ambulances attended the scene, one from Central Saanich, one from VU33 Naval Squadron at Patricia Bay airport, and the other from Rest Haven. Dr. C. H. Hemmings, who lives near the scene of the accident, attended the injured there and at the hospital.

# Adventist School Opens With 33 Pupils Enrolled

Seventh-day Adventist elementary school on Bowerbank Road opened September 8, with an enrolment of 33, according to David Crook, principal. Miss Winnifred Roberts is teacher of the lower grades.

The school's curriculum will match that of the public schools but with the addition of courses in religious instruction. In addition a spiritual slant is given other subjects where that is appropriate.

Classes are offered for grades 1 to 8, with extra-curricular instruction available through the school's Pathfinder organization, in which youngsters may study crafts and nature subjects.

The school here is one of a chain of some 5,000 educational units operated by Adventists around the world. These range from simple mission schools to complex organizations such as the College of Medical Evangelists, medical education centre in Los Angeles, and the Theological Seminary and School of Graduate Studies at the Potomac University, Washington, D.C.

## BOARDING ACADEMIES

Young people of the church who have recently left for boarding academies are Richard Schoenmaier, Lynnea Powell, Ronald Goertzen, Joan McKieth and Gordon Guild, who are at Canadian Union College (academy division), Lacombe, Alta.

Calvin Powell is attending Auburn Academy near Seattle, while those taking college work are Arthur Finch, Joye Rafuse and Lloyd Hanson at Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Lorette Olson at Walla Walla College and Portland Sanitarium; James Hirschhorn at Canadian Union College, Lacombe; and Veneta Mabley at Loma Linda Sanitarium and White Memorial hospital, Los Angeles.

# FUNERAL IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCHYARD

Resident of Sidney and Victoria for the past 50 years, Mrs. Ethel Louise Whittington passed away in Victoria on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at the age of 79 years. The late Mrs. Whittington, who was born in Coburg, Ont., was the widow of the late Ernest W. Whittington, and is survived by one son, Gerald McNaught; one daughter, Mrs. S. H. Parker; and two sisters, Mrs. F. Ross of Hamilton and Mrs. F. J. Burge of Coburg.

Funeral services, which were held in Victoria on Saturday, Sept. 27, were conducted by Rev. Laura E. Butler, and services at the interment in Holy Trinity churchyard were conducted by Rev. Canon T. M. Hughes.

# Father Of Sidney Residents Passes Away

Father of two respected Sidney residents passed away in Victoria on Monday, Sept. 29.

Chan Yat Poon, aged 66 years, was born in Canton, China, and had been a resident of Victoria for the past 40 years. He leaves his wife, at home; two sons, George Chan, Victoria, and Herbert Chan, Sidney; and three daughters, Mrs. Wally Lee (Joan) and Miss Sophie Chan, Victoria, and Mrs. Eddie Eng (Mary), Sidney.

Funeral services will be held in Victoria on Thursday, Oct. 2.

# LIVED 26 YEARS IN SIDNEY DISTRICT

Theodore Forbes, who resided on McTavish Road for the past 26 years, passed away on Thursday, Sept. 25, at Rest Haven hospital, at the age of 72 years.

Survived by his wife, Jessie, at home, the late Mr. Forbes also leaves a son, Theodore Scott Forbes of Winnipeg, a daughter, Mrs. J. D. Macintosh of Montreal; and three grandchildren. He was a member of Mount St. Paul Lodge, No. 109, A.F. & A.M., Kamloops.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Whitmore at Sands Funeral Chapel, Sidney, on Saturday, Sept. 27.

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**RECREATION**

In the field of recreation, Ronald Knott will be offering badminton for beginners, also at Mount Newton, and at North Saanich.

A craft which has been successfully taught at Sidney is leathercraft. This fall, the same teacher, Mrs. D. S. Godwin, will offer her course at Mount Newton.

An interesting course at North Saanich is Arthur Pitts' art class. Trained at Westminster School of Art in London, Mr. Pitts taught both watercolor and cartooning at the former Norfolk Art Gallery, and is widely known for his watercolors of well-known people and places.

**HOME BUILDING POPULAR**

Probably the most popular class of those offered in the history of night school on the Saanich Peninsula is the V.L.A. home building course. In spite of its name, it does admit non-veterans, if there is sufficient space. Minimum enrolment here is 20, maximum 30, with veterans getting preference. It is taught at Royal Oak, and starts next Tuesday.

Dressmaking and woodwork also draw good enrolments, and will be presented at both Royal Oak and Mount Newton, as will typing or bookkeeping. Practical horticulture and English for new Canadians are other courses to be offered.

**STARTED RECENTLY**

Night school on an integrated basis for the whole Saanich Peninsula is only two years old, although prior to that time courses were offered sporadically in the various schools. A. W. Murphy of North Saanich, who was supervisor for several seasons, did much to coordinate the program.

Mr. Buffam, who has just been appointed, looks forward to enlarging and expanding the program. As he points out, one of the criticisms often levelled at schools is that they are not used. Here, in our own area, at night school, is an opportunity for any taxpayer to get additional value from the school investment in courses that are virtually self-supporting. Mr. Buffam would be glad to hear suggestions for further courses.

An endeavor will be made to form a class in any subject for which a minimum enrolment (usually 15), a qualified teacher, and a suitable classroom can be found.

**BACON RINDS**

Save the bacon rinds for flavoring soups and dried peas and lima beans. Spread over the top of Boston beans while baking, they take the place of the usual piece of salt pork, giving flavor and protecting the top layer of beans from burning.

# FUNERAL SERVICE AT FULFORD FOR E. A. MORTENSON

Funeral services were held in the United church, Fulford Harbor, on Saturday, Sept. 27, for the late Emanuel Arthur Mortenson of Fulford Harbor, who passed away at Ganges on Thursday, Sept. 25. He is survived by his wife, at home; one son, E. Mortenson of Quesno Sound; two daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Carlson of Tulon, Man., and Mrs. Liscin Rubinacher of Vancouver; and 11 grandchildren.

Rev. C. G. MacKenzie officiated at the service, and interment was at Royal Oak Burial Park.

# Chalet Road Resident Passes

Native of Los Angeles and a resident of Chalet Road, Deep Cove, for the past year, Mrs. Dorothy Ralston, aged 51 years, passed away on Tuesday, Sept. 23. Surviving are her husband, William P. Ralston, at home, and her sister, Mrs. Henry Bonesteel of Los Angeles.

Funeral services were held at Sands Funeral Chapel, Sidney, on Friday, Sept. 26, with Rev. Charles F. Orman officiating. Interment will be at Port Hope, Ont.

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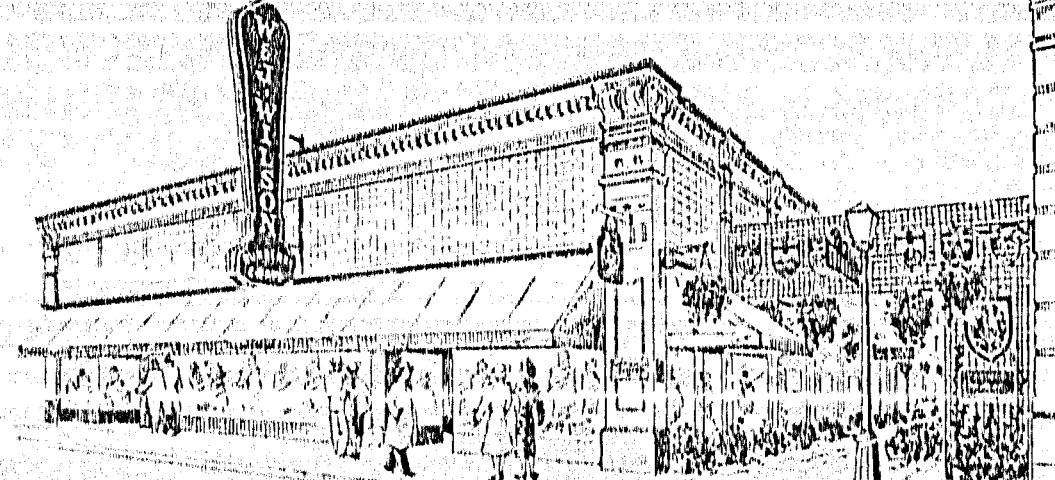
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GENERATOR, 110-V., D.C., 1000-watt capacity. First-class condition, \$35. 199Q, Ganges. 38-1

18-INCH STEEL FURNACE AND sheet metal work; used Cyclo range and barrel stand; high pressure oil burner and controls; 13ft. 6in. clinker-built boat. 752 Harding Lane. Phone Keating 281. 39-2

QUEBEC HEATER, WOOD AND coal, brick lined, medium size, \$10. Phone Sidney 549H. 40-1

GOOD CLEAN BED, 4'6", "WAY" sagless spring, Victoria mattress. \$35. Keating 216F. 40-2

**FOR SALE—Continued**

OIL-BURNING COOK STOVE, 60-gal. tank, very good condition, \$125. A. W. Cooke, 1038 Third St., Sidney. 40-2

PIANO, GOOD CONDITION, \$150; also sewing machine, \$15. Sidney 375G. 40-2

FRENCH SEAL COAT, SIZE 38, good condition. Mrs. Molohon, Elbor Terrace. 40-1

1952 AUSTIN A40 DEVON SEDAN, immaculate condition, new motor. See to appreciate. Sacrifice \$475. Sidney 336Y. 40-1

SMALL COLEMAN SPACE HEATER, originally \$80, will sell for \$60. Sidney 252X after 5. 40-1f

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAM, age 4 years, \$50. Norman Mount, Ganges 125L. 40-1

6-PIECE CHERRY MAPLE DINING room suite. As new, half price \$175. Sidney 33X. 40-1

30-30 WINCHESTER, EXCELLENT condition, \$45. Sidney 252X after 5 p.m. 40-1

4-ROOM BUNGALOW, 3-PIECE bath, utility and garage. Large lot, close in. Full price, \$5,500—\$3,000 cash. Box M, Review. 38-2

TRAILER, STANLEY "45"; SAND-point; truck and other tires; crib; office chair; typewriter desk; heaters (wood and electric); electric saw; steamer trunk; suitcases; fence wire; wheelbarrow; children's wagons; irrigation pump; toilet complete; sink; 1/4" drill; pipe vise; pipe cutter; boat parts; antique clock; sliding door hardware; gear pumps; motors; door and sash; bike; 6x9 rug; baby bath; flame thrower; battery. Handy Andy, Mills Road. Sidney One M. 40-1

## CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

### St. Michael's 75 Years Old

By D. LEEDHAM HOBBS.

The Parish of St. Michael and All Angels, Royal Oak, is celebrating the 75th anniversary of the dedication of the church on Monday, Sept. 29.

In the days when the district was a mass of swamps in the low ground, and thickly wooded areas on the high ground through which trails wound from Victoria, across to Cedar Hill, out to Saanich and on to Sidney, the first settlers owned huge farms whose scattered buildings were almost out of sight of one another.

As is always the case, as children

by two steep sets of wooden steps. Rt. Rev. Bishop George Hills of Victoria, conducted the long-sought for service of dedication, and, on that great occasion, the choir was augmented from the Christ Church Cathedral choir, and the simple little harmonium was played by the cathedral organist.

Time went on. Visiting missionaries, who walked on foot from St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, or rode horseback, gave place to resident rectors. The church had been established.

Men of the congregation cleared the trees, and, as the sound of the axe was heard outside, the sound of the singing kettles and the clatter of china showed that the women were about their work of providing the sustaining refreshment. (This was also augmented by a barrel of beer!)

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## No Even Postal Rates Yet But Service Stretched To Sidney

A couple of weeks ago this newspaper carried an editorial on the subject of postal services. It gave a gentle pat on the back to postal workers generally—but contended that those in the driver's seat should eliminate the ridiculous one cent differential postage between Greater Victoria and Sidney. It was contended that charge for delivering a letter from Victoria to Royal Oak is four cents whereas five cents is demanded for delivering it to Central Saanich and North Saanich and that these rates should be equalized.

What has happened since? The post office department has not eliminated the differential. But some curious things have been happening to this newspaper's mails.

**STRANGE CASE**

First of all is the strange case of the White Rock Sun, published every week in that thriving mainland centre. The issue of The Sun published on September 18 took a strange route to The Review office in Sidney. It sailed to Mayne Island and the wrapper was stamped by the Mayne postmaster on September 20. It thus required two days to travel from White Rock to Mayne—about half way to Sidney as the crow flies. But from Mayne to Sidney required an additional five days, for it reached the Sidney post office on September 25. The Sun arrived in good condition, however, and its contents were perused with interest.

Next curious situation surrounded the July 16, 1958, issue of the worthy weekly newspaper, Kinistino Post, published at Kinistino, Sask. It was addressed to one Fred Arn of 3721 Saanich Road, Victoria, B.C. But Mr. Arn never did enjoy reading this excellent publication. On September 17, 1958, a great pink sticker was affixed to its front page and this was duly stamped: "Not called for, Sept. 17, 1958, Victoria, B.C.". An "X" was placed in a square following the word "Refused".

So far, so good. Then came the most unkind cut of all. It was then forwarded by the postal staff to this newspaper where the sum of two cents had to be provided to secure custody of it. Just why this newspaper should pay two cents for Mr. Arn's copy of the Kinistino Post is not too clear. Its front page proclaims that it had a press run of 1,045 on July 16. It is hoped that the other 1044 copies fell into more appreciative hands.

**FIRST BURIAL**

Soon, a small graveyard was cleared and dedicated. The first interment in God's green acre was in 1906, 23 years after the building of the church, which cost \$2,500 and seated 100.

The present church still retains the charm of the original, but it is painted white and has been lengthened on its west front, to form a baptistry and vestries, with a useful gallery above. The interior has moved with the times and has light flooring and light oak pews, each of which bears a tablet to memory of some departed loved one who worshipped in the little church.

The pulpit was a gift from St. Mathias' church. The altar rail, designed by John Rodd, artist and wood-worker, was carved to show five native woods, holly, oak, maple, ivy and dogwood. The carved reredos, the altar cross, candlesticks and vases and the altar itself, are all gifts in memory of those who labored in, and loved, St. Michael's.

Three stained-glass windows in the sanctuary and a third on the south side add color and interest to the cream-colored interior.

**BELL FROM CHINA**

The present electric organ has replaced two earlier gifts. The bell which calls the people of St. Michael's to service was brought by two parishioners from China, and another member built a special belfry for it.

From the old iron church of St. John's, Victoria, came a huge scroll, now over the chancel arch, bearing the words: "Come unto Me all ye that are heavy laden and I will give you rest." And on the rafters above the altar, is a gilt eastern star in memory of another worshipper.

The church has had a long series of ministers in its 75 years, two of them noted naturalists, Rev. G. W. Taylor, F.R.S., who later founded and directed the Dominion biological station at Departure Bay, and later Rev. Robert Connell, later archdeacon, whose work for the Natural History Societies of Victoria is so well known.

## Saturna Residents Turn Out To Greet New Island Princess

By RUBY VILLARS KAY

The Lady Rose has retired from the Gulf Islands, and like most of us who retire, she will go on to further duties. We islanders know that she will never retire from our hearts. She was the liaison officer that bridged the distance from the mainland to our island homes.

Now, her successor has taken her place, a larger and grander ship, built to weather our winds and storms and to cater to our newer and more complicated travel. Delightful staterooms, large lounges with huge glassel in space walls, splendid dining room with every service ready and tremendous facilities for cars and trucks.

On September 17 she steamed into Saturna, a sumptuous looking vessel, lined with beaming faces and heralding those gentlemen who had made most of these things possible. Captain and Mrs. O. New, both wearing highly colored leis around their shoulders; Hon. Earle Westwood, representing the B.C. government; Donald New, Canadian Legion past president; and the worthy captains of the Island Princess, Captain Brayslaw, Captain Gillespie and Captain Naughty; many friends of the builders of the ship, and Gavin Mount.

**FLAGS FLYING**

Saturna was on fete with her decorated wharf and flying flags and large centennial flag. Walter Warlow, the community president, speaking to all, welcomed the ship and her personnel, and presented the Princess with a large pair of binoculars, which, if viewed from a certain angle, showed a Saturna map; also a large framed drawing of the Gulf Islands with a specified memo of each island's produce. It was done by Mrs. Betty Willson, and congratulations go to her. J. Campbell was on hand representing

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**FRESH PORK** 33¢

**PICNICS—Lb.** 33¢

**BLADE ROAST—Blade bone out.** 59¢

**FRYING CHICKEN—Tray Pack.** 89¢

**SPARE RIBS—Lb.** 55¢

**HOME-MADE BREAD—15-oz.** 25¢

**2 for** 25¢

**KERNEL CORN—Standy, 14-oz.** \$1.00

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**PINEAPPLE JUICE—20-oz. tins.** 49¢

**3 for** 49¢

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**COMING EVENTS**

**I.O.O.F. CENTENNIAL DANCE.**

Cabaret, SANSCHA Hall, Saturday, Oct. 4, 9 p.m. Admission \$3 per couple, by ticket only. No sales at the door. Tickets may be obtained from any I.O.O.F. member. For further information phone Sidney 234 or Keating 28M. Refreshments. 38-3

**THANKSGIVING TURKEY "500"**

card party. Saanichton Agricultural Hall, Saturday, Oct. 11, 8 p.m. Sponsored by Central Saanich Volunteer Fire Department. Refreshments. Admission 50c. 40-2

**ALL HOCKEY PLAYERS INTER-**

ested in playing hockey for North Saanich Hockey Club, turn out at the Arena, October 10, at 10 p.m. Regular fee charged. 40-1

**COME ONE, COME ALL TO SIDNEY**

Kinsmen Bingo at SANSCHA Hall, October 16, 8 p.m. Only \$1.50. You may win any one of \$1,000 worth of prizes! In aid of Emergency Ambulance. 40-1

**NORTH SAANICH HIGH SCHOOL.**

P.T.A., Monday, Oct. 6, 8 p.m. Report on United Nations Seminar. Talk by Dr. W. Newton. 40-1

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## Bernice Silvey Is Pretty Bride At Ladysmith Church

First United church in Ladysmith was the scene on Saturday evening, Sept. 20, when Bernice Muriel, third daughter of Mrs. Laura G. Silvey of Reid Island, and the late John L. Silvey was joined in matrimony with John Jacob Harms of Vancouver. Rev. T. MacMillan officiated.

The lovely dark-haired bride, given in marriage by her uncle, Joseph Silvey, wore a floor-length strapless gown with tiny bolero jacket. The dress was made of tiers of nylon net over satin. Her finger-tip veil was held in place by a crescent-shaped headpiece of pearls and sequins. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and deep pink tea roses.

Miss Patricia Silvey of Ganges, wore aqua, and acted as her sister's maid of honor. The bride's youngest sister, Darlene, in pink, was the bridesmaid. Both girls wore bolero-styled dresses of nylon and net, with pink feather hats, and carried bouquets of pink carnations.

Best man was John Drake of Vancouver, and the two ushers were Sanford Silvey of Reid Island, and Dave Woods of Ladysmith.

During the signing of the register, Mrs. Mary Backlund of Galiano sang "O Perfect Love".

### DECORATED ARCH

Reception was held in the Legion Memorial hall, where the bridal party received the guests, the bride and groom standing under an arch decorated with pink and blue streamers and white and blue bells. The bride's mother wore pale blue with white accessories and a corsage of pink carnations. Tables were decorated with many fall flowers from Mrs. Wood's garden.

The three-tier wedding cake, decorated with tiny white forget-me-nots and roses, was made by the bride's mother. Toasts were given by Tom Carolan and replied to by the groom.

David Weatherell of North Galiano, and Ken Silvey, brother of the bride, supplied the music for dancing. The Carolans of Galiano Island, did the catering.

For going away, Mrs. Harms wore a charcoal grey suit with pink accessories and a pink carnation corsage. After a honeymoon trip

motoring to California, the happy couple will make their home in Vancouver, where the bride is on the nursing staff of Vancouver General hospital.

## NORTH GALIANO

Mrs. Jack Silvey, Jr., has returned home from Ladysmith, where she was a patient in the hospital. Miss Devina Silvey spent the week-end in Ladysmith visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rice and family have returned home from fishing. Dick Lee spent a few days' holiday on the island.

Mrs. Creasey has returned home after a brief business trip.

At a meeting of the North Galiano Community Club, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, the executive was returned by acclamation, with the exception of Albert Karr who had to refuse on account of ill health. The position was filled by David Weatherell, the other members being: president, C. H. Baines; treasurer, Mrs. F. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. C. Karr; sunshine convener, D. Baines.

Harry Baines, Jr., returned from a trip to Vancouver.

Mrs. John Crocker has returned home from Chemainus hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott are home from northern fishing.

## Chrysanthemum Show

A meeting of the Salt Spring Island Chrysanthemum Association was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Chas. Leggett, on Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Final arrangements were made for the forthcoming annual show on Saturday, Oct. 4, 2 to 4.30 p.m., in the United Church hall.

Judges for the show are Mesdames Ena McCabe and E. M. Carey of Victoria. A talk on oriental flower arranging will be given by Mrs. McCabe, at 3.30 p.m.

Decorative classes included in show entries for both members and non-members, will give those who do not grow chrysanthemums an opportunity, to express themselves in this form of artistry.

# THE GULF ISLANDS

## SATURNA

Miss V. Rush and Mrs. L. Hindley have returned to Vancouver after a week's holiday at Mrs. Rush's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mountain of Entrance Island Light station, Nanaimo, spent a few days with Mrs. Mountain's mother and sister, Mrs. George Copeland and Mary. George Copeland is making good progress in the Veterans' hospital, Victoria, where he underwent eye surgery.

Money Bros. have recently purchased the Aitken property at East Point for future development.

T. H. McGowan and daughter, Jean, are back on the island after a Vancouver visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Garrish and Douglas have returned to their West Vancouver home. Mrs. Garrish and Douglas spent the summer in their newly-purchased summer home in the Boot Cove subdivision.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Yates left Tuesday for a short Vancouver visit.

James Campbell, Saturna school trustee, attended the school trustees' convention at Kelowna.

Betty Money spent the week-end at her home.

Mrs. Walter Warlow is home after a two-week holiday in Vancouver.

Mrs. "Bud" Edgar of Winter Cove is a patient in the Nanaimo hospital.

Mrs. N. O. Wilson is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Oats, in Vancouver.

Mrs. Duncan Mackenzie of Ottawa has returned for a short time to Trevor Island, the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. S. Hallows.

Mrs. Blake Hunt returned home from a two-week visit in Vancouver, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. R. Young.

Annual meeting of the Saturna Women's Service Club was held in the community hall on Wednesday, Sept. 24. A full slate of officers was elected for the coming year, headed by Mrs. J. Yates, president; and Mrs. J. E. Money, secretary-treasurer. There were 10 members and one guest present. Mrs. Walter Kay was hostess at the tea hour following the business meeting.

ARRANGES AUCTION

Miss M. Smith arranged the auction, assisted by Mrs. C. Springford and S. Quinton. Gavin C. Moutat acted as auctioneer. Coffee in the morning and tea in the afternoon was served in the hall board room under Mrs. Scot Clarke and Mrs. S. Quinton, assisted by Mrs. S. Hawkins and Mrs. E. Parsons.

The day was the culmination of weeks of hard work and brought the satisfaction of disposing of the many articles left over to the Legion L.A. Salvation Army, and other worthy channels.

Concert At Ganges

A most enjoyable and successful concert was given in Mahon hall, Ganges, recently by 45 members of Mrs. Roberto Woods' choir from Victoria. The well-filled hall heard many fine choral numbers in the first portion of the concert, conducted by Mrs. Woods and Mr. Woods, who both are responsible for training the very fine group.

The second part was a most amusing fashion show of the latest "sacks", modelled by men in high heeled shoes, climaxed by a complete wedding scene. During intermission the pianist, M. Hamilton, rendered pianoforte solos which received an ovation from the appreciative audience.

Following the concert, refreshments were served in the church hall by Evening Circle members, who also transported the choir from Fulford ferry.

Gain Citizenship

There will be two new names on the Pender Island voters' list when election time rolls around again. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Scholl are receiving congratulations on passing their citizenship examinations. The formal ceremony of naturalization took place in Victoria last week.

Ernie and Yelma Scholl came to Canada from Switzerland 10 years ago, and lived in several B.C. points before settling on Pender in 1955. They have one daughter and two sons.

Shower Honors

Mrs. Norman Moutat

A miscellaneous shower was given recently honoring Mrs. Norman Moutat (nee Carolyn Johnson), by joint hostesses Mrs. Colin Moutat and Mrs. Laurie Moutat, at the home of the former on Churchill Road, Ganges. Reception rooms were beautifully decorated with floral arrangements of asters, while the gifts were contained in a three-tier wedding cake trimmed with tiny bells.

The guest of honor and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Gavin Moutat, were presented with corsages on arrival.

Guests included Mesdames C. Ackerman, M. Allan, P. Cartwright, Irl Bradley, E. Deacon, I. Devine, E. Geir, G. Heinkeley, C. Howell, M. Hodgson, B. I. LalPier, R. Pringle, H. McGill, G. A. Matthews, Mac Moutat, T. W. Moutat, W. M. Moutat, W. H. Napper, Neil Smith, I. Patterson, W. F. Thorburn, R. Toynbee, R. Vapnawski, and the Misses Kay Devine, Jennifer Graham, Wm Mercer, Coline Moutat, Evelyn Moutat, Grace Moutat and Olive Moutat.

Funds For Hall

A card party in aid of the Fulford hall, sponsored by the W.I., was held at the home of the Shaw family on Saturday, Sept. 27. There were eight tables of "500", and Captain L. B. D. Drummond was M.C. for the evening. Mrs. Bridget won the ladies' first prize. Mrs. A. Davis came second, Stewart Reid won the men's first, after cutting for first place with R. Patterson and W. Bridget. The consolation was won by Mrs. Slingsby and Chris Rees.

Hamper draw was won by Mrs. Roddis, and the winners of the blanket draws were Miss Ethel Roland, Mrs. F. L. Jackson and C. Rees. Some heaping dishes of mushrooms, grown by Miss Cree Shaw, were auctioned off during the evening.

The proceeds of the evening were just over \$30. Refreshments were served by the members of the Institute.

## Large Sum Is Raised At Auction

Lady Minto Gulf Islands Hospital Auxiliary bargain centre and auction sale, held in Mahon hall, Ganges, last Saturday, proved an outstanding success, raising the sum of \$1,100. This amount speaks for itself as to the tremendous amount of effort and time that went in to the arrangements. Several new ideas were carried out this year, including an auction sale, hat bar, and new articles. Mahon hall was bulging at the seams as crowds arrived to look and buy.

Miss D. Mickleborough, auxiliary president, and Miss M. Smith were in charge of general arrangements. They were assisted by Mrs. A. J. MacWilliam and Mrs. N. L. Homan selling new articles; Mrs. H. C. Giegerich and Mrs. F. L. Trethevey, hat bar; Mrs. F. Lepsoe, books and pictures; Mrs. R. T. Meyer, shoes; Mrs. A. R. Price, plants; Mrs. C. B. Hallwood and Mrs. G. F. Oglesby, blouses and lingerie; Mrs. L. F. Nicholson and Mrs. W. E. Dipple, clothing; Mrs. T. Carlyle and Mrs. W. Jameski, jewellery; Mrs. A. E. Duke, Mrs. R. M. Heath, Miss M. H. Harrington, Mrs. P. H. Lazenby, Miss O. Van Pelt, Mrs. T. Sharland, Mrs. W. McDermott, Mrs. W. M. Moutat, Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. S. Wagg, Mrs. C. Watmough and Mrs. W. C. Wells, large miscellaneous tables.

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## GANGES

Mrs. E. J. Ashlee.  
Ganges 153

Mr. and Mrs. George St. Denis have returned to their home at St. Mary Lake following two weeks' motoring vacation to Camrose, Alta., where they visited their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fehr. They visited relatives en route in Calgary, Nelson, Rossland and Cranbrook, and spent a few days at Vancouver prior to returning to the island. Mr. St. Denis visited their son, Denis, at a logging camp at Granville Bay, where he is working.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lamb, St. Mary Lake, are spending several weeks visiting at Calgary with Mrs. Lamb's three brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hurst and son, Alan, of Victoria, spent last week-end visiting on Salt Spring Island with Mrs. Hurst's mother, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Moutat spent a short visit at Harrison last week, where Mr. Moutat attended a notaries public convention. They also visited in Vancouver.

Mrs. Mary Allan, who has been staying with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Moutat, has left for a holiday in Boloeil, Quebec, where she will visit with her son, W. M. Allan.

## NORTH PENDER

J. A. Wilson returned to his employment at V.M.D., after a short holiday with his family here.

Mrs. Isabella Hanna, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Debrissy, left at the week-end to take up winter residence in Vancouver, after the summer at their Port Washington home.

Harold Auchterlonie arrived from Vancouver Friday night to spend a few days at the family home.

Miss Marjory Busted is back on the island, after a month in Vancouver and Kelowna.

Mrs. Duncan Clarke and children have returned to Vancouver. They have been spending the summer months in the Bridge cottage.

Wm. Jameson spent a few days in Victoria last week.

Mrs. Don Russell and son, Wayne, returned to James Island Sunday. They spent the week-end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Georgeson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bridge are home again, from a holiday trip that took them to various interior points.

Mrs. Lily Chalmers arrived from Calgary last week, to spend the winter with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Mac Reynolds left the island this week to return to the Vancouver Sun. He will be followed later by Mrs. Reynolds and the children.

Mrs. Ethel Beech is visiting relatives in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mene are here from Qualicum, guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. M. Falconer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Straker are home again after a month's absence in Victoria.

Mrs. W. J. Smith has returned to her home in Vancouver from a holiday on Pender with her sons, Ralph and Bill Smith, and their families.

Miss Jane Hulbert was the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. Hulbert.

For Your Printing Needs  
Call The Review

Christian Science

Services held in the Board Room  
in Mahon Hall, Ganges,  
every Sunday at 11.00 a.m.

— All Heartily Welcome —

## FULFORD

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kelly and three children spent a few days visiting David Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelly of Fulford. They returned to Vancouver on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Hersey of Vancouver is spending a week or two in her cottage at Dromore.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Rees of Victoria have been visiting Mrs. Rees's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gyves, for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Pollock have taken up residence on the Emsley property at Beaver Point for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grant returned home on Friday after spending some time in Duncan on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Roddis returned home last week after spending 10 days travelling up the Hope-Princeton Highway, visiting friends en route in Kelowna, Penticton and Vernon, and the Shuswap Lake district.

over the week-end, returning to Vancouver Sunday evening.

Harvest festival service was held Sunday morning in St. Peter's Anglican church, with the Rev. C. S. Caldwell of Ganges in the pulpit. The church was beautifully decorated with fruit, grain, vegetables and flowers, and Mrs. R. C. Brackett played the organ in the absence of the regular organist, J. B. Bridge.

## Home Planned For Elderly Women By I.O.D.E.

Semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., at Nanaimo, last week, was attended by Mrs. H. C. Giegerich, Mrs. V. C. Best, Mrs. Joyce Parsons and Miss Helen Dean of H.M.S. Ganges chapter.

Highlight of the meeting was the approval of putting into operation a rest home, principally for older I.O.D.E. members. The home is to be established in the Vancouver area, and chapters will attempt to raise \$5,000 by December. Applications are invited from elderly women from all parts of B.C., with preference given to I.O.D.E. members.

Already \$1,100 has been contributed and it was hoped \$10,000 would be raised by next year.

## CHILD IS CHRISTENED AT GALIANO

Rev. H. M. Bolton of Victoria officiated at harvest festival and communion service at St. Margaret's church, Galiano Island, on Sunday, Sept. 21.

After the service, Mr. Bolton christened the four-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lorenz. She received the names Patti Kathleen. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Booth are her godparents.

## GULF ISLANDS FERRY SERVICE

SALT SPRING ISLAND SERVICE

In Effect Sept. 28, 1958, to April 25, 1959, inclusive

(Subject to Change Without Notice)

### VEVUSIUS-CROFTON

M.V. GEO. S. PEARSON

(Clearance 11 feet)

Daily Except Sundays

Lv. Vevusius

7.15 a.m.

8.30 a.m.

9.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m.

2.30 p.m.

3.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m.

9.30 p.m.

On Sundays the 7.15 a.m. trip out of Vevusius and the 7.45 a.m. trip out of Crofton will not operate. Instead there will be an 11.30 a.m. sailing out of Vevusius and a 12 noon sailing out of Crofton.

### FULFORD-SWARTZ BAY

M.V. MOTOR PRINCESS

(Clearance 12 feet)

Daily

Lv. Fulford

8.20 a.m.

9.40 a.m.

3.20 p.m.

4.40 p.m.

5.20 p.m.

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## GALIANO

Recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown at Portier Pass Light-house were the former's sisters, Mrs. John Ferneyhough and Mrs. V. Doyle, both of Sooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dingham of White Rock spent last Thursday at Green Water with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ketcham.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bruce, Mrs. E. I. Scoones, and C. Entwistle, have returned home after spending a few days touring Vancouver Island.

F. Pochin is in hospital in Vancouver.

Eric Gladman spent a few days in hospital in Ganges recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Davey of Capreol, Ont., were recent visitors to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lawrence, Active Pass Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Stahl of South Carolina visited their property at Montague Harbor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dyer and son, of Victoria, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyer, last week.

Hugh Horne visited his home on the island last week. His guests were W. Barclay and J. A. Young, both of Vancouver.

Mrs. E. J. Turner spent a few days in Vancouver recently.

Mrs. G. Newton and Mrs. Ross Parmenter have returned home from a visit to Vancouver.

Peter Pateman arrived from Vancouver aboard the M.V. Lady Rose last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gillett of Vancouver are staying on Galiano for an indefinite time.

Dan Martin is home for a week, after spending the last two months in Vancouver.

## PLANS ARE SET FOR CONCERT

Evening Circle to the United church held their regular meeting at the church hall in Ganges recently with Mrs. Irl Bradley presiding and 16 members present. Mrs. Bradley was assisted in the devotional period by Mrs. N. Voden. Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$315.61. The sum of \$10 was voted to Mrs. Bradley for the purchase of church literature.

Main business of the meeting was the finalizing of arrangements for a planned choral concert and the catering of dinner for the Chamber of Commerce.

Hostesses were Mrs. E. Ashlee and Mrs. R. Bidwell. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. C. G. MacKenzie, Ganges, on October 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith, former residents of the island, now of Victoria, spent last week-end at Farm House Inn.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Street have returned home after a visit to Vernon and Lethbridge.

Guests at Shalisan this week-end are Eric Jopson, Frank Evans, Reg. Walker, Bill Stafford, Miss Jackie Stafford and Mrs. D. Ellis, all of Vancouver.

Mrs. L. R. Good of Montague Harbor returned home from Vancouver on Saturday.

Guests at Farm House Inn during the last two weeks were Miss E. Barron, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Miss G. Arnold, Miss J. Hall, R. Gould and Arnold Oversen of Vancouver; Norman Barron of Holland; Mrs. V. Scrambler of New Westminster; Fred and Clifford Ivers of South Burnaby; Jack Wist, C. Eenshaw and J. McIntyre of Crofton; and J. Frish of Duncan.

## THE GULF ISLANDS

## Early Salt Spring Families Are Honored At Ceremony — Gain Certificates

At a recent ceremony, Hon. Newton P. Steacy, provincial minister of agriculture, presented scrolls to a number of Salt Spring Island pioneers. Following is a brief resume of the contribution made by their families to the development of the island:

## James Akerman

James Akerman, born August 28, 1876; one of the grand old-timers and a much loved citizen. Jim Akerman, as he is known to all, was born in Burgoyne Valley and still lives there. He is one of a large family and his mother was one of the first white women to brave the wilds of Salt Spring Island in the early 1800's. Jim is still spry enough to get out and enjoy many walks up Burgoyne Valley.

## W. M. Furness

William M. Furness is another old-timer. He was born in Victoria on February 5, 1882, and came to Salt Spring the same year, at the tender age of three weeks. He had a brother, George, and two sisters, Annie and Kate, and his people originally came out from Devonshire, England.

The Furness family lived in Burgoyne Valley and were well known to the residents. Mr. Furness is the only one left and lives at Fulford, where he leads a quiet life.

## David Maxwell

The tales these people could tell of days gone by: many the experiences, the hardships, and the joys. Their children are grown up and living around them, with families of their own.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are living at Fulford on the old homestead and may be old in years, but they are young in spirit and carry on with their daily tasks, living quietly, people of our pioneering days, the backbone of the country and wonderful friends to know.

## John Mollet

Recently two of our old-timers received their centennial scrolls at a ceremony held at Alberni, as they had gone to school there.

Mrs. Lizzie Lee, who comes from one of our most respected old-time families, and has lived on Salt Spring for many years. Mrs. Lee is 83 years old and lives at Fulford, and was a Miss Mollet. Her brother, John Mollet, received his scroll at the same time. He is 84 years old and lives at Fulford with his wife, Maud, who is also one of our old-timers.

## Miss B. E. M. Beddis

Those receiving pioneer scrolls, presented by the Hon. Newton P. Steacy, included Miss Boadicea E. M. Beddis, who still resides on her late parents' property, with her younger brother, Jeffery, at the end of what is now Beddis Road.

Miss Beddis was born on July 24, 1883, in Omaha, Nebraska. Her parents did not like it there, and early the next year went to Victoria, B.C. Upon the advice of the late Henry Ruckle whom they met there, himself a land owner at Beaver Point, they came to look at Salt Spring Island. They looked at various properties and finally bought the present location which has a beautiful long shell beach that took their eye.

The story Miss Beddis tells of early times is a familiar one to all the early settlers. They all speak of the heavily wooded land, the

## GRAVEL, CEMENT, Road and Fill - Excavating Lot Clearing

— Free Estimates —

W. J. STEPANIUK - Ganges 8Q

## THE REVIEW

Covers the Islands! Best for Reading... Best for Advertising!

Agent for SALT SPRING ISLAND Mrs. Rhona Ashlee — Ganges —

## HELP WANTED

Winter caretaker for privately-owned island. Single, older man with small income. Fully furnished cottage, oil heat, full bath and own motorboat.

Wages depend on ability and desire to do small jobs. Character references required.

BOX Q, REVIEW SIDNEY, B.C.



## The Bay's OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Scientifically correct lenses in frames chosen from the smartly presented to the classically simple.

ENJOY COMPLETE H.D.C. CREDIT FACILITIES

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT 2ND FLOOR

Indson's Bay Company INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1970.

## Pender P.T.A. Has Children's Sports Day

Centennial sports day for the children, sponsored by the Pender Island P.T.A. on Saturday last, was favored with fine weather, and a good time was had by all the youngsters. The affair was held at the Amputee Camp, Browning Harbor, and Legion members assisted by

## W. M. Mouat

Another early pioneer still residing on Salt Spring is William Mouat. Mr. Mouat was born in Spokane, Washington, in August, 1884, while his parents were en route to Nanaimo from the Old Country. They arrived at their destination in October and the next spring, February 4, 1885, settled on Salt Spring.

Mr. Mouat grew up on the island and schooled at Central. His father died when he was 14 years old, and with his older brother, Tom, it fell their lot to run the family farm.

At the age of 21, Mr. Mouat went

## T. W. Mouat

Thomas William Mouat, brother of W. M. Mouat, together with his wife, Mary Olivia, also received pioneer scrolls. Mr. Mouat came to B.C. with his parents, a sister, and brother, in 1884. He, too, attended school at what was known as Central Settlement. In 1896, at the age of 21, he went to Nanaimo to work for a sawmill, learning all about lumber. He became one of the first four log scalers to be appointed in B.C., and was later in charge of the Forestry Patrol boat, Albany. In a few years he was appointed assistant supervisor of scalers in the Kootenay district.

His knowledge being recognized, he was offered, and accepted, a job as special appraiser and investigator in the customs department of the federal government.

During these duties he travelled widely, and rose to high office. His service to the government of Canada were recognized by the award of a Coronation medal. In 1942 he retired and built a home at Wellbury Bay, where his main hobby is gardening.

Mrs. T. W. Mouat was born in Comox in May, 1884. Her grandfather came around Cape Horn to B.C. in 1863 and her father was one of British Columbia's early M.L.A.'s. She schooled in Comox and Nanaimo. She married Mr. Mouat in 1907.

If linens are to be put away for any length of time do not starch them. It might crack the linen. It is also a good idea to wrap in blue paper to prevent yellowing.

## HEARING CLINIC



## ENJOY ACOUSTICON'S EXCLUSIVE NEW STYLEAR

World's Best Looking Earliest Hearing Aid More power... more clarity... binocular reception provides directional hearing. More styling, too! So slim... so beautiful... and in fashionable colors.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3—10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Martin's Jewellers

SIDNEY, B.C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3—10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Mellish Jewellers

GANGES, B.C.

THIS COUPON BRINGS YOU FREE BOOKLET ACOUSTICON OF VICTORIA 745 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Please send me without cost or obligation "STYLEAR FOR BETTER HEARING".

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## DR. H. JOHNSON GULF ISLANDS MEDICAL CLINIC SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

MAYNE ISLAND 9.30 a.m.

GALIANO ISLAND 11.30 a.m.

## THANK YOU!

Mr. and Mrs. George Head wish to thank all those who were so kind to attempt to save their 12-room, 3-duplex house at Whalers Bay, Galiano Island, which was burned to the ground with all its contents. Special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McDonald also Ross Parmenter with his fire engines and crew for applying water to the flames, which prevented the fire from spreading to other nearby dwellings, also thanks to Mayne Island telephone operator. 40-1

GEORGE HEAD.

## J. GROSART General Insurance

REPRESENTING

Blane Fullerton & White Ltd. Companies. Wawanesa Mutual Ins., Co.

For information re rates granted good and careful drivers, Phone Ganges 34Q.

27-alt

## GULF ISLANDS-VANCOUVER THE NEW M.V. ISLAND PRINCESS

## FALL SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 5, 1958

Subject to change without notice.

PASSENGERS — AUTOMOBILES — CARGO

TUESDAY			
Lv.—Vancouver*	3.15 a.m.	Lv.—Hope Bay	3.30 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	4.00 a.m.	Lv.—Mayne	4.15 p.m.
Ar.—Ganges	6.30 a.m.	Lv.—Galliano	4.30 p.m.
Lv.—Ganges	7.00 a.m.	Ar.—Steveston	6.30 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	10.00 a.m.	Ar.—Vancouver*	7.15 p.m.
Ar.—Vancouver*	10.45 a.m.		
Lv.—Vancouver*	9.45 a.m.	Lv.—Vancouver*	6.00 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	10.30 a.m.	Ar.—Steveston	6.45 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	12.45 p.m.	Ar.—Ganges	9.20 p.m.
Lv.—Mayne	1.15 p.m.	Ar.—Ganges	9.30 p.m.
Lv.—Port Washington	2.15 p.m.	Ar.—Steveston	Midnight
Lv.—Saturna	3.00 p.m.	Ar.—Vancouver*	12.45 a.m. (Wednes.)

THURSDAY			
Lv.—Vancouver*	9.45 a.m.	Lv.—Galliano	5.45 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	10.30 a.m.	Ar.—Steveston	7.45 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	12.45 p.m.	Ar.—Vancouver*	8.30 p.m.
Lv.—Mayne	1.15 p.m.		
Lv.—Port Washington	2.15 p.m.	Lv.—Vancouver*	7.15 p.m.
Ar.—Ganges	3.00 p.m.	Lv.—Steveston	8.00 p.m.
Lv.—Ganges	4.30 p.m.	Lv.—Galliano	10.00 p.m.
Lv.—Mayne	5.30 p.m.	Ar.—Ganges	11.00 p.m.

FRIDAY			
Lv.—Ganges	5.00 a.m.	Lv.—Vancouver*	5.45 p.m.
Lv.—Saturna	6.15 a.m.	Lv.—Steveston	6.30 p.m.
Lv.—Port Washington	7.00 a.m.	Lv.—Galliano	8.30 p.m.
Lv.—Mayne	7.45 a.m.	Lv.—Mayne	8.45 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	8.00 a.m.	Lv.—Port Washington	9.30 p.m.
Ar.—Steveston	10.00 a.m.	Lv.—Saturna	10.15 p.m.
Ar.—Vancouver*	10.45 a.m.	Ar.—Ganges	11.30 p.m.

SATURDAY			
Lv.—Ganges	6.30 a.m.	Lv.—Port Washington	2.15 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	7.30 a.m.	Lv.—Ganges	3.00 p.m.
Ar.—Steveston	9.30 a.m.	Lv.—Saturna	4.15 p.m.
Ar.—Vancouver*	10.15 a.m.	Lv.—Hope Bay	4.45 p.m.
Lv.—Vancouver*	9.45 a.m.	Lv.—Mayne	5.30 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	10.30 a.m.	Lv.—Galliano	5.45 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	12.45 p.m.	Ar.—Steveston	7.45 p.m.
Lv.—Mayne	1.15 p.m.	Ar.—Vancouver*	8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY			
Lv.—Vancouver*	11.00 a.m.	Lv.—Ganges	5.45 p.m.
Lv.—Steveston	11.45 a.m.	Lv.—Mayne	6.45 p.m.
Lv.—Galliano	1.45 p.m.	Lv.—Galliano	7.15 p.m.
Lv.—Ganges	2.45 p.m.	Ar.—Steveston	9.15 p.m.
Lv.—Saturna	4.00 p.m.	Ar.—Vancouver*	10.00 p.m.
Lv.—Port Washington	4.45 p.m.		

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## THANKS!

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Lady Minto Gulf Islands Hospital wishes to convey their grateful thanks to all those who helped to make their Bargain Centre in the Mahon Hall on September 27th such an outstanding success. To those who helped organize the event, to those who donated materials for sale, to those who worked behind the counters and served tea and coffee, and also to all those who bought articles, thus contributing to this very wonderful and happy conclusion of our efforts, we desire to renew our thanks.



# Island Pioneer Recalls Early Problems of Settlement at Salt Spring

BY W. M. MOUAT, GANGES, B.C.  
Long shown on the original charts and maps as Admiral Island, Salt Spring Island derives its name from the salt springs which are situated near the sea shore at which is known as the "Fernwood" district and in that area of the Island which the oldtimers called the North End.

From time to time various interested parties have undertaken to have samples of the fluid from these springs analyzed for possible medicinal or curative properties, but with no beneficial result so far as known. Settlers began arriving on the Island in some strength about the middle of 1859, and afterwards for

some years. They included a quite considerable number of colored people, in fact they were actually greatly in the majority for some years. Many of them were former slaves who were delighted with the freedom to enjoy the great boon of being able to acquire land for homes, and to look forward to a peaceful existence. They mostly took up acreage in Central Settlement, on both sides of St. Mary's Lake, extending east and south toward Long Harbour and also Ganges Harbour. Of them it can be truly said they were good citizens peace-loving and industrious, making a frugal and good living from tilling the land, and from the game and fish which abounded in those days and was easily obtained.

**RICH IN LEGEND**  
North Salt Spring is rich in legend and story concerning the many adventurous characters who visited its shores in those faraway days and there remain in many spots traces of their activities. The Spaniards were probably the first white persons to come ashore on the Gulf Islands when exploring and charting the West Coast of British Columbia. Here and there may be seen remains of some structures, the walls of which were built of stone quarried nearby, and some of which are reputed to have been erected as shrines or places of worship.

In early years of development on the North Pacific Coast stone from these quarries, located from Booth Bay northward to Southey Point was shipped as far as San Francisco to be used for the Federal Mint Building there, as well as for the Bank of Italy in the same city, even then a thriving and populous metropolis, and the chief port on the West Coast of North America. In addition sand stone from the same quarries was used in the construction of the old dry dock in Esquimalt, at that period an important and chief naval base on the West Coast of Canada for ships of the Royal Navy. As a reminder of the men who worked the quarries a large shallow swamp in the vicinity of Southey Point was named "Stonecutters Lake," being so shown on the early maps of Salt Spring Island, and was indeed only deleted from later prints long after the swamp was drained. Today the site of the "lake" is cultivated ground and sheep pasture. While there does not appear to

have been Indian reserves as such on the northern end of the Island, the natives nevertheless came quite frequently to hunt and to dig and cure clams, a staple food with them. At Southey Point there is an immense shell beach, and it may be assumed as a fact that this great accumulation of clam and oyster shells was left over many centuries by countless Indians who gathered there in bands to secure a very valuable supply of food. The presence of the wandering tribes, who resented the coming of white and colored settlers into what they considered their own domain, was a continual worry and ever present menace to those who had built homes and in some cases brought wives and children.

**MURDER**  
Several instances occurred of murders committed by Indians, and in the Union Cemetery at Central (first on the Island) there is a stone monument dated 1869, and inscribed with the name of F. A. Wall, one of the victims of attacks on early settlers. Gradually and after some years fear of the law and punishment induced in the natives as a whole a respect for the lives as well as the property of the new residents, and as this condition improved others came to take up land or to buy farms from some of the early pioneers.

With the advent of a fairly substantial community there arose a need for convenient places to procure household supplies and especially staple groceries. At Vesuvius Bay, first port of Salt Spring Island, the Bittancourts opened a trading store, and in the North End Jonathan Begg operated a store on his farm, now called Fernwood Farm, and owned and carried on as a dairy farm by D. G. Mackenzie. Mr. Begg also had a nursery and it is most interesting to note that an advertisement in the Victoria City Directory of 1861 drew attention to his fine stock of flour, groceries, provisions, dry goods, hardware, etc., also fruit and ornamental trees and various shrubs. It may be inferred that these two stores were the pioneer business establishments on Salt Spring Island.

The Bittancourts were Portuguese, and came to the Pacific Coast on a ship bound for a port nearly opposite Victoria, and on the American side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. When some few miles off that town they, as previously planned, jumped into the waters of the Strait and swam for the south end of Vancouver Island. Their attempt to swim ashore nearly ended in disaster, as one of the two brothers nearly collapsed, and had to be sustained by the other until land was finally reached. Arriving in Victoria destitute and knowing hardly a word of the English language, they evidently met a fellow countryman, John Norton, who was one of the early settlers of Salt Spring Island. They were soon able to make their way to Vesuvius Bay where they secured a large tract of land on the seafloor.

E. J. Bittancourt stayed and started a store, which he carried on for many years. During part of the time the quarry workers were taking out stone, he also kept a saloon, but gave this up when from time to time drunken fellows in the store became a nuisance to customers. For a number of years he and his sons freighted goods for the store in a sailing sloop from Victoria, berthing this boat in a small breakwater which he had built from loose boulders gathered from the beach.

## EARLY CHURCHES

Soon after the arrival of settlers on the Island the matter of Church services was felt to be a paramount need, and in 1861 Rev. Ebenezer Robson, one of the first four Methodist missionaries in British Columbia, visited the newcomers with this purpose in mind. It is most interesting to read in his account of one

of his early visits that he held service in the house of a colored man on an evening when about 20 persons were present, from the community about Ganges Harbour. Of these all but three were colored people, and indicates that at this time white settlers were still in the minority. The next year (1862) the Church of England added the Island

Continued on Page Eleven

## Letters To The Editor

(Continued From Page Four)

### NO BLAME ON TEACHERS

Editor, Review,  
Sir:

I would request space to answer the letter of Mrs. R. Henley, secretary of the Brentwood P.T.A., published in your last issue.

For Mrs. Henley's information, what I did say at the council meeting re the incident outside the Brentwood school was that a small boy on a bicycle, wobbling badly and riding on the wrong side of the road, either fell or was pushed off the bicycle directly into the path of an oncoming car.

This is exactly what occurred. The details of the incident were incorrectly reported in the newspaper, but as no criticism of teachers was ever made, implied or reported, and because I thought the errors were very minor, I did not ask to have them corrected. However, if Mrs. Henley or any of her associates had cared to tell me that the matter as reported was causing distress to any teacher or teachers I would have immediately done so.

If Mrs. Henley had read the article more closely she would have realized that the "carelessness" mentioned did not refer to teachers as she stated, but instead referred to the carelessness of most small children when it came to their safety on the roads.

Mrs. Henley further stated that teachers could not be expected to

escort each child home. I would assure her that this impossible idea was never suggested or expected.

I would respectfully suggest to Mrs. Henley that there is a definite hazard on the road outside the school, many afternoons there is a line of cars parked there, waiting for children, and on rainy days cars are sometimes parked on both sides of the road. Into this bottleneck when school is over pours a stream of exuberant youngsters some on bicycles, some on foot, some running across to parents' cars, others wandering from one side of the road to the other as children will. In addition, and without any criticism of school or staff being intended, some children, when the teacher on duty is not looking and despite the school regulations and the lectures they receive, do ride their bicycles down the cement path from the school and out on to Wallace Drive.

Given the combination of a rainy day, an inattentive or reckless driver, and a child either on foot or on a bicycle coming out suddenly from behind a parked car and you could well have an accident if not a tragedy.

This congestion only lasts a matter of 10 minutes or so, after which the bulk of the pupils have dispersed and the cars driven off and it was for the dangerous 10 minutes that I thought that a patrol, possibly two of the older children each day working under the supervision of the teacher on duty, would have been of assistance.

The idea may or may not be practical. That, of course, is up to the school board authorities to decide, but if a suggestion advanced solely to try and increase the protection of small children, is to be so sharply condemned as hostile and uninformed criticism of the school and its teachers, then I fear that other citizens with ideas for traffic safety will hesitate before advancing them.

JOHN WINDSOR,  
R.R. 1, Brentwood Bay,  
Sept. 26, 1958.

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# Convention Delegates Go Back 90 Years To First Act

## ALL SCHOOL COSTS PAID BY COLONIAL TREASURY

When the delegates to the recent Union of B.C. Municipalities convention in Nanaimo considered a proposal that the provincial government pay the full cost of education, it is unlikely that many of them realized that the idea was not a new one, but was actually established more than 90 years ago.

One of the provisions of the First Common School Act, which was passed by the legislative assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1865, was the payment from the colonial treasury of all the incidental expenses of the educational system which was set up under the act. No fees were paid by students, and no extra taxes were levied.

A piece of legislation remarkable for its time, and one with which little fault could be found were it in effect today, the act provided for a board of education of not less than nine members, a superintendent of education, the creation of school districts and the appointment of boards of school trustees, the con-

struction of schools, the appointment of teachers, and the use of text books which would "inculcate the highest morality." Clergy of all denominations were free to attend the schools, to instruct the children in the tenets of their particular faiths.

### SHORT LIFE

The act lasted little more than a year, for upon the union of the island colony with the mainland to form the Colony of British Columbia, Governor Seymour, who had strong objections to free education, ruthlessly scrapped the island law. For nearly two years controversy raged, while teachers remained unpaid.

Led by the board of education which had been appointed in 1865, the people of the island kept a relentless pressure on the governor, with the result that in 1867 he yielded \$6,000 towards payment of the accumulated debts, the first instalment of \$3,000 being paid at once, but even this payment left teachers' salaries more than seven months in arrears.

The governor's grant was suppl-

mented by \$434 which was raised by the Victoria Dramatic Club at a benefit concert, giving the 10 teachers on Vancouver Island a total of \$3,434, an average of less than \$350 each, for the year in which the confederation of Canada was consummated.

The final breath of the First Common School Act was expelled on March 9, 1869, when the board of education held its final meeting, turning over the \$94.81 which remained in its hands to "Mrs. Butler, who has been a teacher at the Saanich school for the past year without any remuneration from the board."

Mrs. George Stephen Butler had succeeded Charles Newton Young, first teacher in the first school in Saanich.

Soon after the consecration of St. Stephen's church, located off Mount Newton Crossroad, in 1862, the pioneers of the district, knowing well the need of education for their children, had engaged Young, an Oxford graduate who had taught in the schools of Holland before his arrival in Victoria.

### THE FIRST CLASS

In his first class were six children. In his first class were six children, sons of William Thomson who had donated the land upon which the church was built; Mary Ann and Henry Raby; Mary McPhail and Walter Chambers. Study was confined to the three R's and a period of Bible reading. There is a hint that Young may have been somewhat supercilious towards his employers, for he considered the study of grammar "useless for farmers' children".

Within two years, a four-room log structure had been built, three of the rooms for the teacher, the fourth, 20 by 30 feet in size, for use as a classroom. It was surrounded by four acres of land, two of which Young was allowed as a garden to supplement his wages of \$500 per year. Immediately after passage of the First Common School Act the school district of Saanich was named, and the government paid the \$750 cost of the school.

### EXTRA ALLOWANCE

Young's salary was increased by an annual allowance of \$5 per pupil, which by 1867 amounted to \$70 from the 14 pupils then enrolled. The salary, however, in view of the disputes which raged over the payment of school costs, must have been purely a hopeful gesture.

Mrs. Butler succeeded the discouraged Young in 1868. A young woman about 25 years of age, a former governess in England, and an accomplished musician, she had come to the colony by ship to Panama, over the isthmus by rail, and by ship again to Victoria, where, on March 17, she married Captain Butler.

During her term at the primitive school, Mrs. Butler gave birth to two children, and during the periods of her absence her husband acted as substitute teacher. Winning his commission in the Crimean War of 1854, the captain had been transferred by his regiment to Quebec. Drawn to British Columbia by stories of the Cariboo gold rush, he had worked for a time as toll-keeper on the Cariboo Road before coming to Saanich.

### STAYS FIVE YEARS

Mrs. Butler remained at the school for five years, retiring in 1873 to take up the teaching of music, with pupils drawn from the whole North Saanich district, as well as from Saanich itself.

A year before Mrs. Butler's retirement, increased population on the eastern side of the peninsula led to the donation of land at the corner of what are now White and Veynes Roads by Mr. Turgoose, and the erection of a school there.

On the board of trustees were Edwin John, J. D. Bryant and T. Michell. The first teacher, George Wilson, was, in the words of Superintendent of Schools John Jessup, "a man whose attention to duty, aptitude for teaching and long experience have insured him marked success in the school and the almost unanimous approbation of trustees and people".

### SERIOUS LACK

The school, to which a second room was added when the enrolment reached 67 in 1880, suffered from one serious defect, the lack of a water supply. A well was sunk on the property to a depth of 80 feet, but was abandoned after the expenditure of \$200. Water had to be carried in pails from a farm across East Saanich Road.

The teachers were moved in 1875 from the old school to the new, which came to be known as South Saanich East. Elementary education was provided until 1912, and for a short time after 1912, manual training was conducted in the building. About 30 years ago, both school and teachers were dismantled. Title to the property, originally vested in the board of trustees of South Saanich, passed eventually to Central Saanich Municipality, and was recently transferred to Saanich School District No. 63.

Meanwhile, in 1965, another school had been built on the ridge between Elk Lake and Cordova Bay. With an enrolment seldom exceeding 30 pupils, it was abandoned in 1916. By 1880, the population of the Brentwood area had increased greatly, and a new school was not yet open, and children were

forced to walk four or five miles by a circuitous route to the South Saanich school. Agitation resulted in the decision to build another school at Brentwood at the corner of Clark Road and West Saanich Road, with J. Sluggert and Mr. Stelly each donating an acre of land. Lumber for the school was rowed from Mill Bay in a scow built for the purpose.

A new building was constructed in 1914, which served until the opening of the present Brentwood school a few years ago.

First entry of North Saanich in the education picture was in 1873, when Henry Brethour one day faced 10 pupils in a one-room school which had been constructed, at a cost of \$500, on land donated by Richard John. The site was on Mills Road, where today stands the Canadian Legion hall. First trustees were D. McDonald, father of the late Alex McDonald, M.L.A., Richard John, and Peter Imrie. The whitewashed building, constructed of rough-hewn lumber, contained benches and tables instead of desks, had no blackboard, and very few maps or books. In this regard it was a typical school of the period.

### QUARRELS

Residents of the Wains Road area appear to have had a dispute with their neighbors farther south, with the result that they stopped sending their children to the school, and because of small attendance it was closed in 1875.

It was re-opened the following year, but the teacher had to spend half the day at the Mills Road school, and the other half at a building on Wains Road called the Literary Institute hall, to which the northern faction sent their children. Not until 1880 was the dispute resolved, and the district united behind the original school, which was then repaired and enlarged.

Not until the Deep Cove school was built in 1913 were facilities again provided north of Mills Road.

### NEW DEVELOPMENT

Building of a lumber mill in Sidney in 1886 led to sudden development of the area. A few years later the V & S Railway was built, a ferry ran to New Westminster, and workers' homes had been built in the new village. In 1894, there were enough children to start another school, and the Sidney School District was formed. Expansion was rapid, and in 1904 Sidney was named an examination centre for pupils who wished to take the high school entrance examinations. Candidates came from Prospect Lake (where a school had been built in 1892), and from South Saanich, Beaver Point, Vesuvius, and Ganges.

Sidney school was declared a secondary school in 1913, and students were able to take first and second year high school studies at the school, which, at the time, stood where Turner's Sheet Metal shop stands today on Third St. The high school courses were discontinued in the early 1920's.

The next Sidney school, built on Mount Baker Ave. between Fourth and Fifth Sts., eventually outgrew its capacity, and passage of the by-laws of 1949, which authorized the building of the Saanich school to take some of the Sidney students, also approved construction of the present Sidney school on Henry Ave.

### NEW BUILDING

The Mills Road school had meanwhile been rebuilt, and served until a new structure was erected on what was then Centre Road, predecessor to the building which is soon to be removed from the corner of Crosswell and Willington Roads.

For 10 years the new school continued to grow steadily, until in 1923, it was developed into a superior school, and the following year became the first elementary-high school on the peninsula north of Victoria. Under the direction of principal A. G. Smith instruction was provided to the end of grade 11, at that time the final year of high school.

On a bitter-cold Valentine's night, 1936, board chairman J. A. Nunn,

who lived across the road from the school, was awakened by a strange sound. Looking out, he saw the reflection of flames in the school windows.

### PUMP FREEZES

A driving northeast wind froze the brand-new pump on the Sidney Fire Department truck, and by the time the firemen had thawed the pump by pushing it close to the burning building, the structure was a total loss.

Within a week regular classes were resumed in the quickly renovated Mills Road school. Trustees of Deep Cove, North Saanich, and Sidney districts received the approval of ratepayers to a consolidated school district, and the decision was reached to rebuild on the same Centre Road site.

On April 5, 1937, Hon. G. M. Weir, minister of education, opened what a Victoria newspaper called "the latest thing in rural schools". Eric Forster was principal of the \$25,000 school, and was soon succeeded by D. E. Breckinridge.

Still another startling event was to take place in the dramatic history of the school. Shortly before noon on December 8, 1941, orders were received that students were to be dismissed and sent to their homes by the shortest possible route. Instructions were given as to how they should take to the ditches if planes appeared overhead. Submarines had fired on Bamfield on the west coast. The Japs might strike at any moment.

### ANOTHER SEARCH

Once more authorities had to search for temporary quarters. Classes were started on a half-time basis in Sidney school, with seniors attending in the morning, elementary pupils in the afternoon. Wood-working classes were held in Charles Ward's workshop. St. Andrew's hall and the old Wesley hall were utilized for others. Building of a new high school was undertaken.

But the old school was not yet to be discarded. After the war, overcrowding became so serious that elementary school pupils had to be accommodated, and soon after part of the building was used as an annex to North Saanich high school, to relieve pressure while additions were made there. Building of the new Sidney and Saanich schools, and addition of a room at McTavish, meant the end of the old school as part of the educational system.

### COMPARISON

The new school was built at the corner of Resthaven Drive and East Saanich Road under the direction of the school trustees, who appointed H. W. Dutton as foreman. Using whatever labor was available, the board built the school at a cost of \$46,000. At a cost of almost five times that sum, additional classrooms and a gymnasium were added two years ago, but the school has once again reached its capacity.

Mount Newton high school was opened in 1931, following the decision of the Victoria School Board that students from Saanich could no longer be accommodated in the city's high school. Until implementation of the Cameron Report in 1946, which marked the formation of School District 63, pupils were received at Mount Newton from the present Central Saanich area, Cor-

don Bay, Royal Oak, Elk Lake, Prospect Lake districts.

### REGAINS STATUS

Enrolment at the school, which had reached a peak of 229 pupils, was dropped to 90 with the opening of Royal Oak high school in 1952, and status of Mount Newton was changed to junior high. Two years ago it was again raised to junior-senior high, new classrooms were opened this year, and enrolment is now 297, only slightly less than the 330 pupils attending North Saanich.

Education of Indian children has been handled since the beginning of the century by the Department of Indian Affairs. The first school was founded in a building next to Our Lady of Assumption church on West Saanich Road. Several years ago a modern building was erected some distance south of the church, on the same site as the second school, which served for many years.

Many notable names are prominent in the lists of those who fostered education in the Saanich district. Its importance was recognized from the beginning when the pioneers, even though worn from the dawn to dark task of clearing a patch of ground from which to wrest a sometimes meagre living, still found time to build the churches and schools which would teach their children that there was something more to life than mere existence, and that each generation must go forward from the one before.

And the acceptance in Nanaimo in 1958 of one of the principal points of the First Common School Act of 1865 may be an indication that from the beginning their ideas were sound.

### MORE ABOUT MOUAT

(Continued From Page Ten)

to Rev. R. L. Lowe's parish of Saanich, and he visited the settlers fairly regularly. Many years were to pass before either one of these churches was able to station a minister permanently to take care of the spiritual oversight of the mixed cosmopolitan population who then resided here.

Vesuvius seems to have been the first port on Salt Spring Island to have regular steamer service, the mail ship "Fideliter" was in 1864 giving reasonably regular trips from Victoria, presumably to Nanaimo and return.

Communication by roads between the scattered districts on the island was very poor, cow trails only serving in most instances in place of passable roads. The writer's family arrived on February 4th, 1855, being among the second contingent of pioneers, and my father purchased a farm from Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, who were the grandparents of that fine native son of Salt Spring Island, Ernest Harrison, who died in 1956 in his 90th year. At that period steamer transportation was still up and down the east coast of Vancouver Island, the vessel bringing us being the "Amelia".

First church on North Salt Spring was St. Mark's, completed in 1892, followed by the Methodist Church at Central in 1904. Some years later St. Paul's was erected on Ganges Hill, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire. To provide for needs of the growing number of Anglicans making their homes around Ganges, some time later St. George's was built.

Continued on Page 12.

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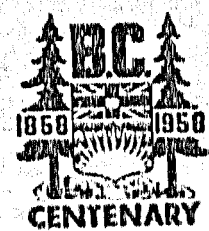
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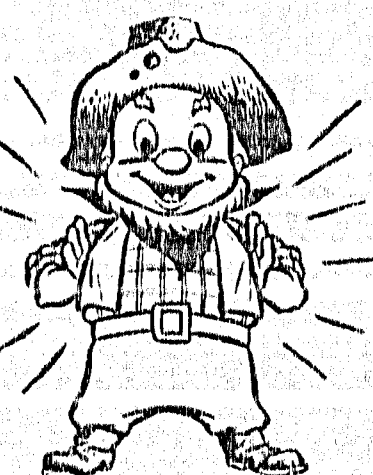
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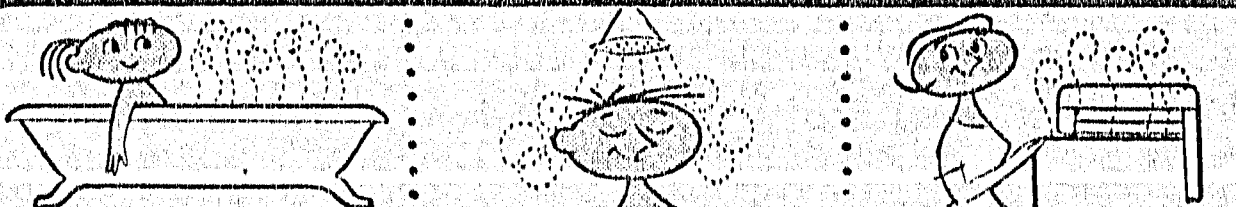
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Laurie Christian and Staff



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# Central Hall Is First on Salt Spring

(Continued From Page Eleven)  
was built in a convenient spot on the waterfront. Due to the continuing trend to the neighborhood of Ganges, and to the fact that most members of the congregation were in this community it was decided to move the Methodist church to a lot at Ganges townsite donated for the purpose. The undertaking was accomplished most efficiently, involving taking the building completely apart, and re-building it on the new site. By 1952 the old structure proved to be inadequate for a growing congregation and was replaced by a good modern church across the street in Ganges village. The old building and lot was sold to the local branch of the Canadian Legion, who have made an excellent job of renovating it for their own and other community meetings.

The writer has not been able to find any official record or information regarding the beginning of contacts established by the Roman Catholic Church on Salt Spring Island. It seems that this area was first ministered to by a Dutch order of this church, and it also seems certain that the Catholic Church at Fulford Harbour was the pioneer church of Salt Spring Island, being built there about the year 1885, followed a year or two later by the Methodist church in Burgoyne Valley. Both of these places of worship are still in use. On North Salt Spring Mr. E. J. Bittancourt, mentioned earlier, had a chapel in the new house which he had erected about 1899, and here for a number of years services were held by the priests from Kuper Island Indian school.

One of these I remember very well, Rev. Father Donekel, a genial and kindly man, highly esteemed and respected by all who met him. Later on Mr. Bittancourt had a small church built on his property on the Vesuvius Bay road. However, with the passage of time and the

removal of this pioneer family from the Island, the old property was subdivided, this building and lot sold, and is now occupied by Mrs. Woodworth.

## COMMUNITY HALL

The first community hall on Salt Spring Island was that on the cross roads at Central, being opened for use in 1896, which was the year that saw the beginning of agricultural exhibitions on the Island. I recall very distinctly that first fair, as my father had entered several dairy cattle, which I assisted him in presenting for judging to Dr. Simon F. Tolmie, later to enter public life in his native Province of British Columbia, and to become Premier in 1928. The old hall is still in use as a place for recreation and games, as well as for some public meetings.

Around about the year 1864 the government of the day in B.C. set aside 100 acres at Central Settlement for school and other public purposes, and the settlers built a school house. When completed a colored educated man named John C. Jones, who held a first class teaching certificate from the University of Ohio, taught school on a private basis for a few years, alternating between Central and Fernwood, using there an abandoned log cabin at Begg's Settlement. Although urged by the settlers to make provision for a salary for the teacher it was several years before a satisfactory arrangement was concluded by the Superintendent of Education on behalf of the government. Over the years many more schools were to be erected to serve the various communities of Beaver Point, Isabella Point, Burgoyne and Fulford, the Divide, Cranberry, Ganges, Vesuvius (Central Settlement) and North Vesuvius (Fernwood). It is interesting to note that of these Ganges was the last school district to be established,

first classes being held in a building rented (1916) from Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Scott, a short distance from the present Consolidated school of the Salt Spring Island School District No. 64, which today is the only school in use on this Island.

Looking back over the years since coming as an infant to the Island I recall very well many of the colorful personalities among the early pioneers. These included John J. Booth, a member of the Legislature, and afterwards Speaker of the House, Henry Sampson, John Norton, Henry Hudson, Henry Robinson, E. J. Bittancourt, Mrs. Sylvia Stark, who lived to the great age of 106 years, her son Willis, a mighty

hunter, Mrs. Staff and her sons, the Harrison brothers, also the Anderson family. In addition I remember and knew very well Mrs. Joseph Akerman, who arrived on Salt Spring Island in 1863, probably the first white woman to make her home here, and whose son Joseph J. Akerman was first white child born on the Island. These and many others began the task of developing the land into farms which are now so numerous and productive, while encouraging friends and relatives to join them in building up a community in one of the finest spots in the world for pleasant and healthful living. They were for the most part courageous and sturdy men and

## QUESTIONNAIRE CONSIDERED AT NORTH SAANICH

Questionnaire provided by the parent federation of the organization was the basis for discussion at a meeting of North Saanich High School P.T.A., held at the school on Monday, Sept. 29. The discussion was held prior to the drawing up of a brief for presentation to the Royal Commission on Education. More than 80 persons attended the meeting, with C. Inkster of the school

women, many of them deeply religious, and in a large measure deserve our sincere gratitude and respect.

## RUST SPOTS

Sandpaper the rust spots on metal before giving it a coat of paint. If this is not done, the rust will continue its devastating work and will soon appear through the new coat of paint.

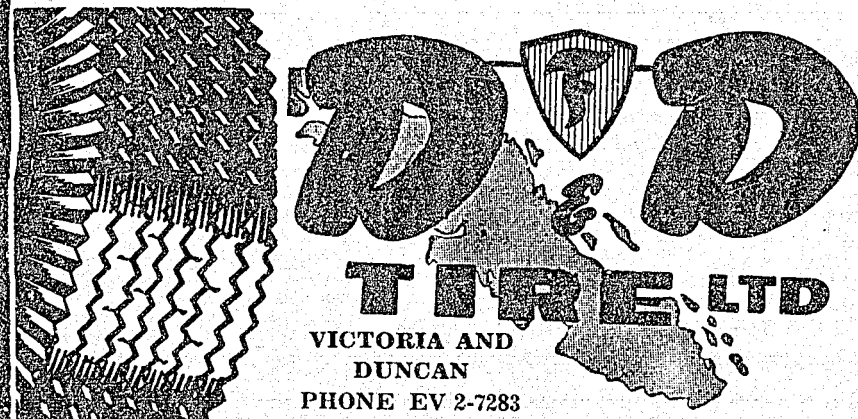
## FISHING TALE FROM INLET

On one occasion, Hugh Creed took Dr. Carl out in the "Tern" to do some close-up research on whales. The research was certainly close up. The whale sounded, and came right up under the 30 foot boat. Fortunately, all concerned got away safely.

In the past year the chief excitement has been a boat fire, and the overturning of a catamaran in which there was a near-drowning. But living on the Bay, you never know what may happen. "Characters" and stories have a way of happening on the waterfront, even when that waterfront is a peaceful residential and sport fishing area.

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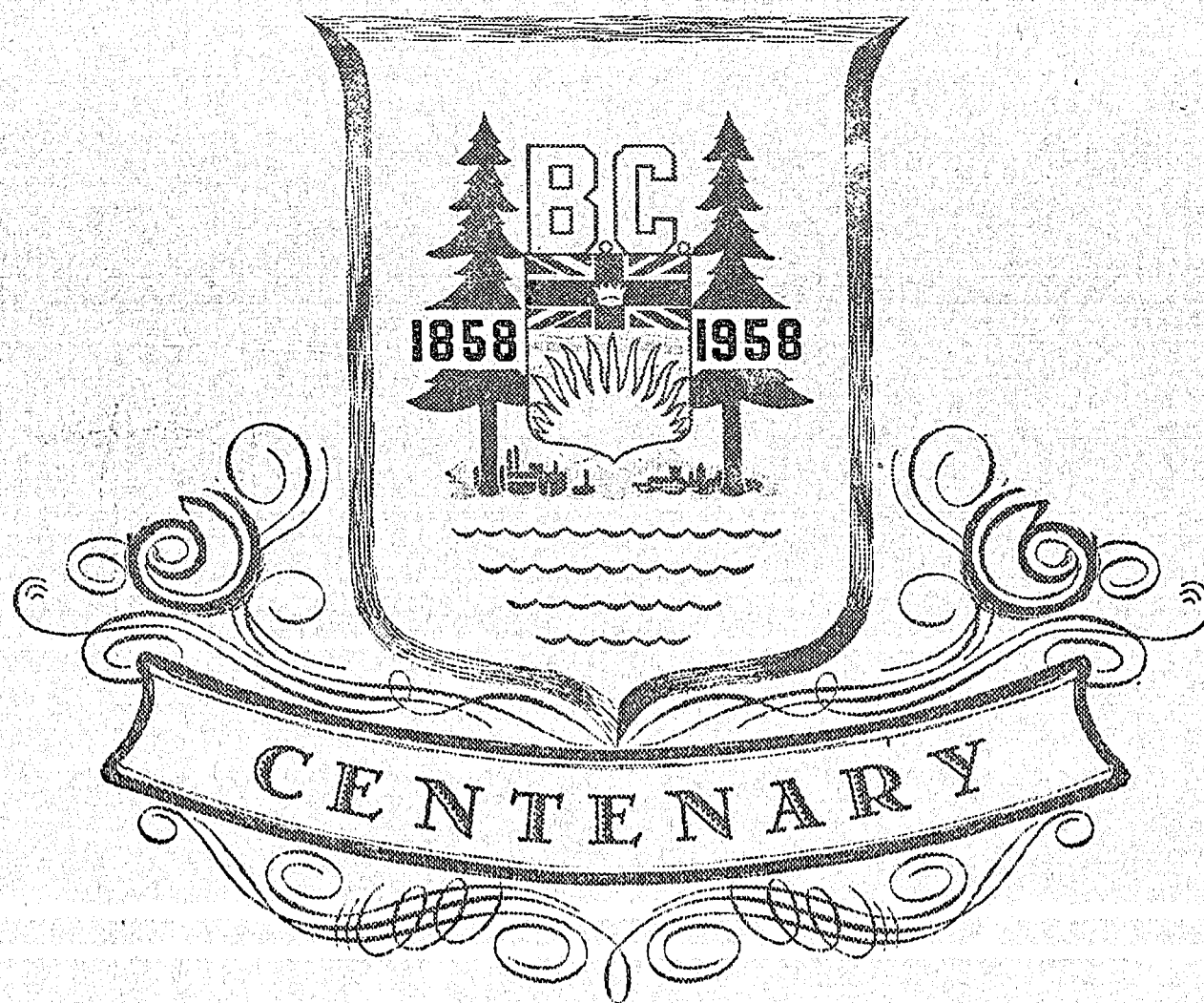
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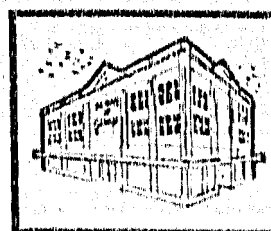
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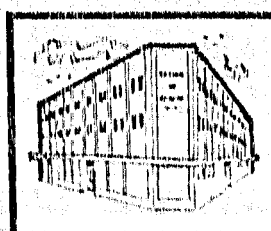
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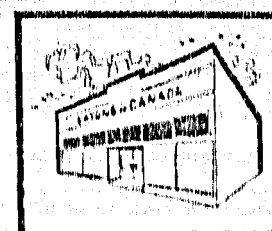
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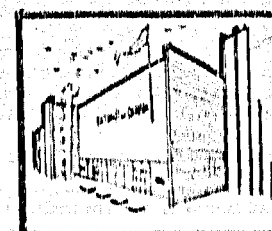
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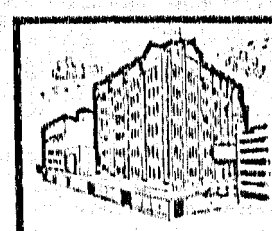
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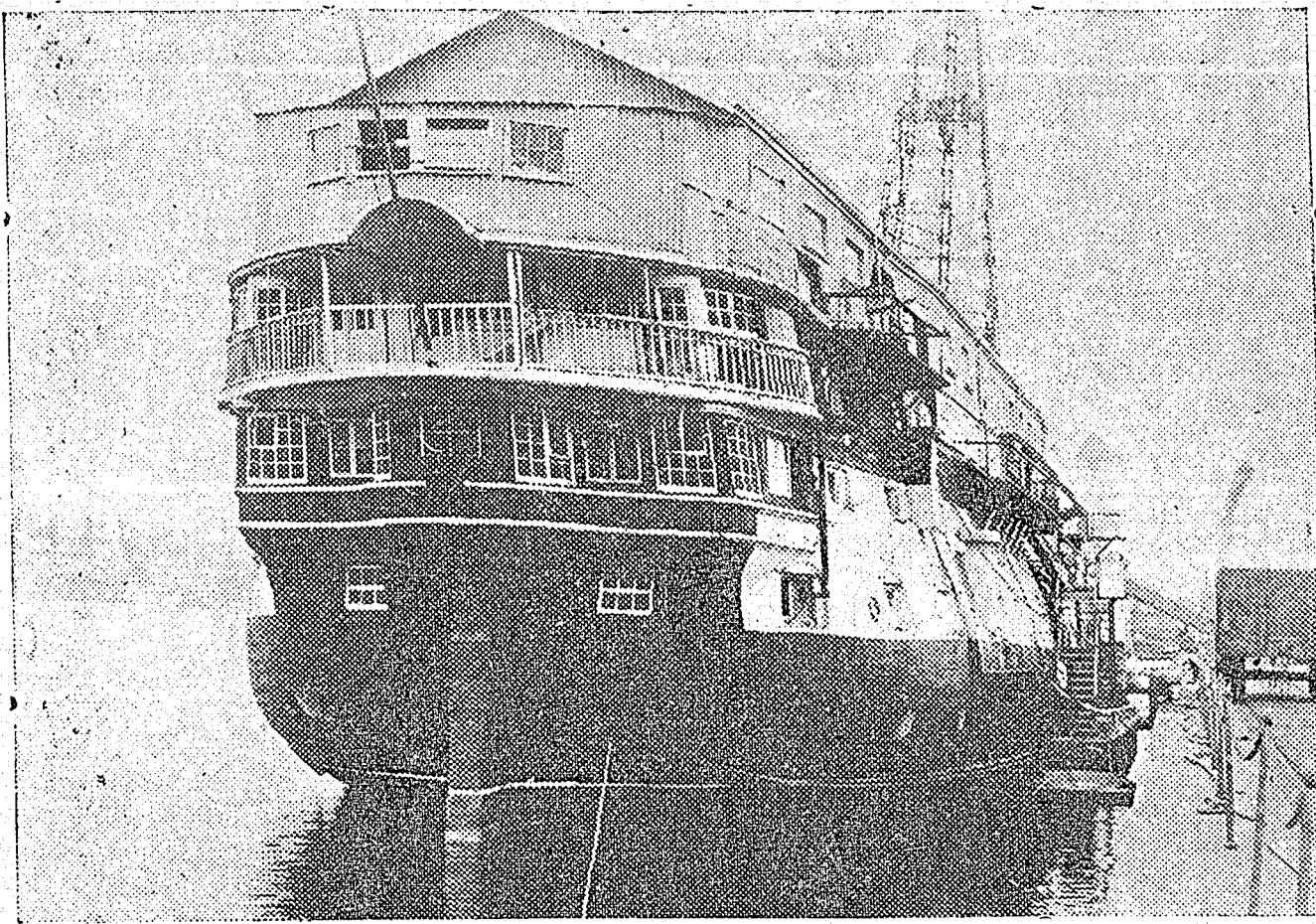
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## She Gave Her Name To Townsite



H.M.S. Ganges is the vessel which gave its name to the central community and port on Salt Spring Island. The vessel was engaged in these waters a century ago. She returned to England, where she became a training ship for the Royal Navy. It is in this latter role, which she filled for nearly 100 years, that she is depicted above.

## Cheap Land, Hostile Indians Proved Unattractive Then

—But Many Still Came In 1850's

From the time Salt Spring Island became a municipality until the day the letters patent of the incorporation were cancelled it was a matter of acute dissension. Few of the island's residents today have record of the early municipal district. In an article appearing in the B.C. Historical Quarterly in October, 1951, A. F. Flucke described the first days of settlement of Salt Spring Island. His story is reproduced herewith.

At no point did the history of Salt Spring Island show even a trace of those swift surges of commercial and industrial expansion which so many communities experience at one time or another during their development and which add touches of drama and romance to what otherwise might be a prosaic recounting of mundane events, strung together in chronological order. Salt Spring Island is simply the story of pioneer agricultural settlement, from the first somewhat unenthusiastic pre-emptions of unsurveyed land by would-be settlers whose limited resources would supply them with nothing better—through long years of struggle with a rugged terrain that yielded only grudgingly to the axe and plough,

and an insecurity of life and livelihood that gave rise to many tensions and frictions—to an island community, self-respecting and in many ways self-sufficient.

It is the story of determined farmers, in a period when contact with the outside world meant a struggle of a day or more over trackless hills to the nearest boat-landing and governmental authority was distant and not too interested in a polyglot of squabbling settlers and their problems, who seized their little parcels of land, endured solitude, sometimes privation, and not infrequently danger from animal and human enemies, and who finally established themselves in a firm agricultural security.

Neither the fur trade nor the gold-rush nor the railroad boom so much as touched the shores of Salt Spring Island, and the inhabitants were little affected by these events. Even the miners, those ubiquitous wanderers who have played so large a part in the development of the province, probed only briefly and casually at the meagre mineral deposits of the island. Taken as a whole, the natural resources of the island symbolize solid mediocrity. There was a little of this and a little of that—a few minerals, a few fertile areas, a little building-stone, a little marketable timber—but no outstanding blessings that could bring rewards disproportionate to the labor involved.

The story of Salt Spring, like that of many another pioneer settlement, is the story of sheer hard work, reaped only by the equable climate and the natural beauty of the island.

The gold-rush of 1858 to the Fraser River, which left so many lasting effects on the two British colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, may also be held indirectly responsible for the settlement of Salt Spring Island. The months following the subsidence of the gold fever saw thousands of erstwhile immigrants leave the country to return to their former homes in the United States. The boom which had followed the flood of gold-seekers, and which had turned the tiny port of Victoria from a primitive fur-trading community into a thriving town of many thousands of inhabitants, seemed due to collapse. Despite the general exodus of miners and business-men, a substantial number of persons, many in semi-indigent circumstances, remained. Britishers, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Australians, and men from Canada and the eastern maritime colonies lingered in Victoria in the hope that by some forlorn chance they might acquire



## Second Section

the wherewithal to take up land and become self-sufficient residents of the colony.

For most of these immigrants, the official price of land—one pound sterling per acre with no pre-emption rights—was prohibitive, and as the winter of 1858-59 wore on, many who would willingly have remained in British Columbia if the opportunity had been offered emigrated or returned to the United States, where land could be purchased at the nominal price of \$1.25 an acre or could be obtained in free grants for agricultural settlement. Nevertheless, the residual increase in population was considerable, although no one could foresee how long this would continue, and many were pessimistic over the probable complete extinction of the community at no very distant date. At best, the merchants and professional men of the town saw a retrogression to the former state of a mere trading-post unless there was immediately established a permanent agricultural population to support the support the newly founded business and industrial enterprises.

Although during the earlier days of the colony Douglas had disapproved of cheap land, holding the opinion that it would create a rash of speculation and an inordinate rise in the price of labor, he later came to realize that something had to be done to encourage immigration and settlement. He was fully aware of the competition offered by the land policy of the United States, and on more than one occasion pointed out to the Colonial Office the need for radical changes in the land-disposal system in the colonies.

Unfortunately, the Governor was handicapped in his efforts to effect any sweeping change in the land system in so far as Vancouver Island was concerned by the fact that legal adjustments in connection with the revocation of the original grant to the Hudson's Bay Company were still in process of settlement. In July of 1859 J. D. Pemberton, the Colonial Surveyor, reported to the Governor that some 80,000 acres in the Cowichan and Nanaimo districts had been subdivided at an

average cost of approximately one-third of a cent per acre.

The first step toward the actual lowering of land prices was taken at the suggestion of Pemberton, who proposed that 200 of the 100-acre lots which could not be disposed of at the regular price and, in addition, some 20,000 acres scattered throughout the surveyed areas, but of a quality too inferior to warrant dividing into regulation lots, should be put up for auction at the upset price of 4 shillings and 2 pence per acre. In forwarding this suggestion with his approval to the Colonial Office, Governor Douglas hastened to explain that he had given his sanction to the sale of land "as a special and exceptional case, in no wise affecting the sale price of other public lands in this colony."

About this time a group of would-be settlers nominated a committee, headed by a Victoria lawyer, John Copland, to apply for permission to take up land in the Cowichan district. Claims script for that area having already been issued, the committee was offered unsurveyed lands in the Chemainus district, and on July 18 a party of 30 persons set out to explore the area which included certain portions of Salt Spring Island. It was soon apparent that there had been at least an unofficial change in policy, for the Government instituted a make-shift pre-emption system which allowed settlement of the unsurveyed lands at Chemainus and Salt Spring Island without even an initial instalment. Between July 26 and 30 settlement rights were granted to 241 persons, 29 of whom sought lands on Salt Spring Island.

During the next few months two more groups applied for pre-emption rights on Salt Spring Island through John Copland. The first of these, numbering 32 persons, was made up largely of recent immigrants from Australia. Pemberton granted them permission to settle on the same condition as had been laid down for the first group, stating that there were "still remaining unoccupied tracts of good land on Salt Spring Island."

... Continued on Page Two

## Resume of B.C.'s History Recounted By Local Man

By J. J. Woods

What I am going to try to do is to present historical situations which led up to the settlement of the boundary between B.C. and Oregon which ended territorially much to the disadvantage of the British—factors which concerned the formation of the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island—factors which concerned the formation of the Crown Colony of British Columbia followed by the Union of the two Crown Colonies, and finally to the entry

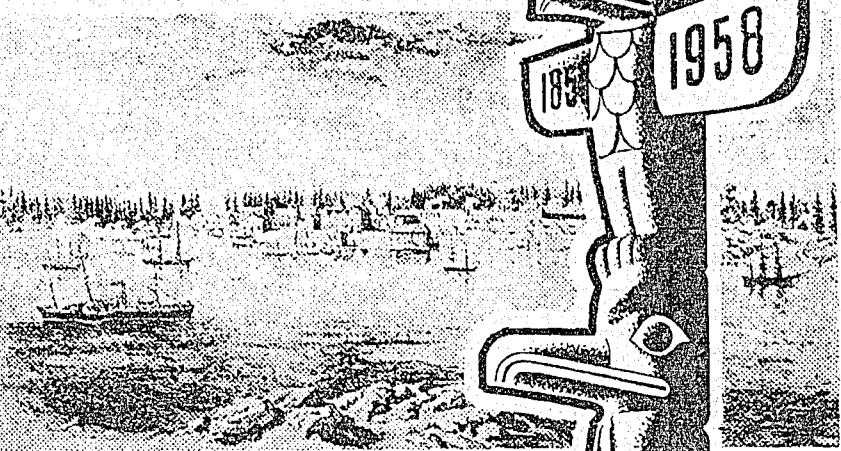
of the Crown Colony of B.C. into Canadian Confederation.

I will approach the matter at the outset putting last things first and ask the question why a centennial celebration in 1958? In other words, what happened 100 years ago. There is no simple answer.

The official Centennial Record, British Columbia, a very recent publication, has not stated a specific reason. One reason that I can offer is that in 1858, the word British Colonies, and finally to the entry

... Continued on Page Seven

### The Past . . .



### The Present . . .



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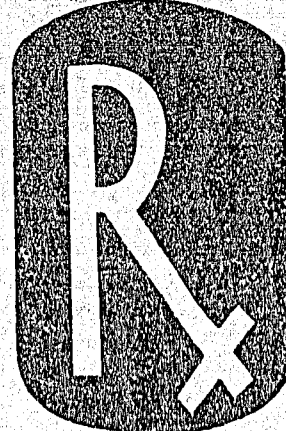
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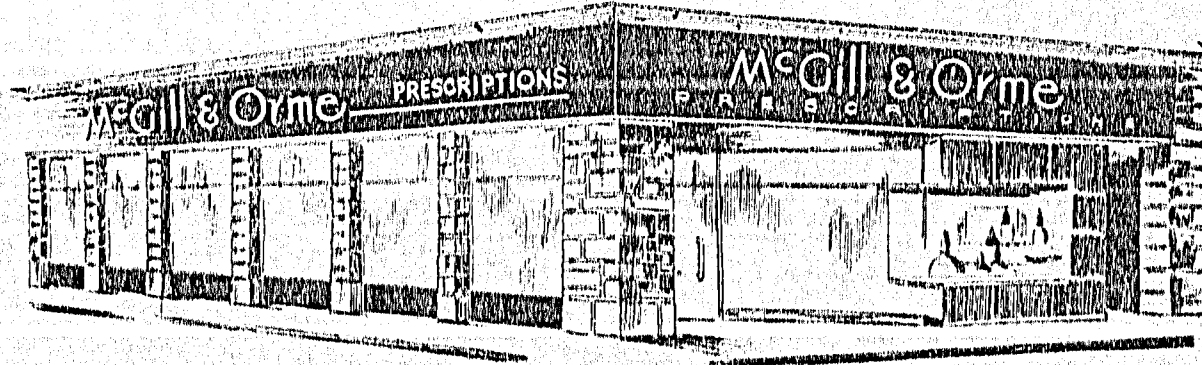
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# First Applicants For Island Properties Were Victoria Speculators

(Continued From Page One)

On December 8, 1859, Copland forwarded the names of an additional 56 persons who desired to take up land on the island. Pemberton may have suspected that a number of these applicants were local Victoria residents with little intention of occupying their claims, who planned to make some improvements and in time, when surveys had been made, to sell at a profit. Having designed the scheme for the benefit of bona fide settlers, the Colonial Surveyor had no intention of permitting it to be used for speculative purposes. Consequently, in permitting the members of this larger group to claim land on the island, he added two more terms to those that had been laid down the July previous: that when occupation ceased, all title to the land should cease, and that no person could sell his land without first obtaining a licence to do so. By the end of 1859 some 117 persons had applied for and received permission to settle on Salt Spring Island without payment of any kind, under an unofficial pre-emption system limited to unsurveyed land in the Chemainus and Salt Spring Island districts.

## CONFUSED

In the rather confused circumstances of Vancouver Island affairs it may have been that Pemberton was permitted to exercise his own judgment to some extent in dealing with public insistence on a less restrictive land policy. Until December 12, 1859, there appears to have been no correspondence on the subject between the Governor and the Surveyor-General. On that date Pemberton wrote to Douglas officially suggesting certain pre-emption measures, the main points of which, in the case of Chemainus and Salt Spring Island, had been in operation for nearly five months. The Governor was reminded that a good deal of inferior land containing, however, many fertile spots had been continually rejected even when offered for sale at the upset price of 4 shillings and 2 pence per acre.

Although there appears to have been a mistaken idea current in the colony that the regulation sale price of land had been reduced, such was not the case. In November, 1860, J. D. Cusheon, a prominent Victoria businessman, wrote to the Surveyor-General stating that the Governor had given him permission to purchase 1,000 acres of land on Salt Spring Island at \$1.25 an acre. He had expended \$3,300 in having the land improved, maintaining a crew of 16 men there for four months, clearing land, cutting three miles of road to a wharf-site at Ganges Harbor, and erecting a permanent family dwelling. He was anxious to pay for the land and to receive title.

## UNCHANGED

The reply of B. W. Pearce, the Acting Colonial Surveyor, makes it clear that, as far as Douglas was concerned, the situation regarding land sales had not altered appreciably. Cusheon was told that he could "occupy on the pre-emption system adopted in Salt Spring Island" 200 acres, but that the sale price of land which had not yet been offered for sale at public auction

was still £1 an acre. It was not until February, 1861, when the sale price of land in the adjacent mainland colony of British Columbia had been reduced officially to 4 shillings and 2 pence an acre, that Douglas, accepting as its face value the former suggestion of the Colonial Office that practices adopted in one colony should be established in the other, issued a proclamation lowering the sale price of country land on Vancouver Island to the same figure.

A month later, following the same line of reasoning, the pre-emption system existing on the mainland was extended to "the whole of Vancouver Island and its dependencies." Thus a full 18 months elapsed between the first allowance of pre-emptive rights by Pemberton and the official proclamation of the new policy.

## EMBARRASSMENT

It appears that on occasion the unofficial pre-emption of land at Chemainus and Salt Spring Island caused the Government some embarrassment and, in some measure, was responsible for the chaotic state of land recording found to exist there at the time provincial surveys were made following British Columbia's union with Canada in 1871.

Shortly after the initial occupation of the Chemainus and Salt Spring Island pre-emption claims a confused situation arose as to the legal status of the settlers. On October 4, 1859, during a debate in the House of Assembly concerning the period of residence required for franchise qualification, Pemberton declared that the Chemainus settlers (which included those on the island) had no legal title to the land they occupied and that they were, in effect, mere squatters—on sufferance through the kindness of the Government in allowing them to take up land without payment. The issue was taken up immediately by Copland. After confronting the Surveyor-General with his own letter of July 26 setting out the regulations, the lawyer was able to state in a letter to the British Colonist that the Surveyor-General had assured him that the settlers were in legal possession of their land with the right to the franchise, providing the stipulated period of residence in the colony had been met.

## LIST OF NAMES

In May, 1861, Pemberton published a list of the names recorded as landholders on Salt Spring Island, and signified that he would register these names as bona fide settlers under the terms of the recently proclaimed "Land Act". This meant that if the land was considered to have been surveyed, the settlers would have to make an immediate payment. Sometime earlier a superficial tracing of the claims around St. Mary Lake had been made for the Government by John Tait, and a map of the north-east coast settlement had been drawn by someone for the purpose of registration. The issue appears to have revolved around the question as to whether either of these could be considered official surveys.

Whether from a desire to see justice done or from a desire to embarrass Douglas and Pemberton since he was associated with the

anti-Government faction of the time, Copland immediately drew up a formal protest, stating that the settlers on the island were fully authorized in their legal occupation by Pemberton's letter of July 26, 1859, and that the regulations of the new pre-emption system could not be applied nor could payment be demanded until a majority of the settlers requested and obtained proper surveys as provided for in the original regulations.

The early settlement on Salt Spring Island presented a picture of mixed nationalities and color. A large number of the pioneer farmers that came to the island during the first two years were negroes—a remnant of the extensive group that migrated to Vancouver from California and Oregon. Among these were Louis Stark and his wife, Sylvia, both former slaves.

Louis Stark was the son of a slave master and one of his slaves. As a youth he had worked as a barber on the Mississippi River steamers. Later he moved to Oregon, and from there to Victoria and later to Salt Spring Island. (Victoria British Colonist, March 1, 1895.) Sylvia Stark was born a slave in Missouri and later moved to Oregon. (Sidney Review and Saanich Peninsula Gazette, November 15, 1944.)

## NEW HOMESTEADS

Abraham Copland and his son-in-law, W. L. Harrison, the three Jones brothers, John, William, and Elias; William Robinson, destined to be the first settler killed on the island by Indians; and Armstead Buckner. Four Portuguese—Manuel Antoine and Estalón Jose Bitancourt and John and Delarvo Norton—were among those that came to find new homesteads on the island. Others were English, American, and men from Canada and Australia. Edward Mallandaine, who later became well known in Victoria for his private school, and John Patton Booth, who eventually became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, were among the first arrivals.

According to his grandson, E. L. Harrison, Abraham Copland at one time owned property in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the Central Station now stands. From there he emigrated to London, Ontario, with his son-in-law, W. L. Harrison, and later came to Victoria via Panama.

E. L. Harrison states that the three Jones brothers had all graduated from an eastern college in 1856. John remained on the island, but William and Elias followed the gold-rush to Barkerville.

## AT NORTH END

The early pre-emption claims were all at the north end of the island and rather widely dispersed. The Bittancourts claimed the sections in the immediate vicinity of Vesuvius Bay, while the Starks and William Robinson went a little to the north, near what is now Broadwell Mountain. Several other negroes—Copland, Harrison, Buckner, and Jones—as well as the Portuguese Norton brothers took up claims along the eastern and southern approaches to St. Mary Lake and southward to where the fingers of Ganges Harbor and Booth Bay almost meet. John Booth's land lay to the east and south of the narrow

canal that bears his name. This group of holdings later became known as Central Settlement. North of St. Mary Lake, along the sea-frontage facing Houston Passage, Jonathan Begg, Edward Walker, and Henry Sampson laid out adjoining farms and formed Begg's Settlement. Edward Mallandaine went farther afield to stake his land, just west of the L-shaped promontory known as Walter Hook.

## FIRST SETTLERS

The first group of Salt Spring Island settlers—17 in number—left Victoria on July 27, 1859. By November 22, 40 settlers were reported to be on the island, many of whom had already begun to erect buildings in preparation for permanent settlement. Two weeks later an additional 56 persons applied for pre-emption rights, but it is doubtful whether or not all of them made immediate claims.

One of the first white women to reside on the island was Mrs. Henry Lineker, who, according to the testimony of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Griffiths, arrived there on November 5, 1859. The widow of a Captain Cape, of Sydney, Australia, she had emigrated to San Francisco with a party of her own countrymen and later moved to Victoria during the Fraser River gold-rush. There she married Henry Lineker and took up residence on his farm at Ganges Harbor. Mrs. Joseph Akerman was another of the early white women to come to the island. She arrived at Victoria on January 10, 1863, aboard the Robert Lowe, being one of the 36 immigrant girls brought out from England for domestic service in the colony. She was then Martha Clay and within a few months of her arrival in the colony she married Joseph Akerman and went with him to his holding in the valley between Burgoyne Bay and Fulford Harbor. A short time later Mrs. George Mitchell came to settle in the same area. She had come to the colony on board the Scottish barque Kincaid and, as in the case of Mrs. Akerman, was married within a few months of her arrival.

No sooner had settlement taken place than the elections of 1860 gave the new arrivals an opportunity of

showing their political colors. Considering the financial straits of many of the settlers and the illiteracy of many others, it was almost inevitable that the man who had arranged the settlement, who was himself a landholder and who had become the unofficial champion of the inhabitants, should be the first person nominated to represent the island in the House of Assembly. The British Colonist of December 20, 1859, carried a card addressed to John Copland, nominating him as a candidate for election. It was signed by Edward Mallandaine, Edward Walker, A. Stenhouse, John Gordon McKay, F. P. Gerry, C. Reed, J. D. Cusheon, Fielding Spott, William Brown and W. Bond.

## POLITICAL FIGHTS

The political squabbles which were being carried on in Victoria between the group supporting the "pact" and the reform element led by Amor de Cosmos, owner-editor of the British Colonist, were reflected in the scattered settlements of Salt Spring Island. Copland, who had associated himself with the anti-Government faction, was supported editorially by the Colonist at every opportunity. After the manner of elections in those early days the battle waxed loud and long. Many a harsh word was said on both sides, and the Government was accused of conniving at open malpractice in the setting-up of the election machinery. Actually the reason the election was handled in such an unsatisfactory manner seems more likely to be found in the muddled circumstances surrounding the settlement of the island rather than in any deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to impede the franchise.

## VOTERS' LIST

Prior to the election a register of voters was opened at Victoria, but due to the remoteness of the island under the transportation facilities of the day and the consequent lack of postal service, only the non-resident landholders—those living in the immediate vicinity of the capital—were aware of this. When it was realized that the islanders knew nothing of the register, De Cosmos raised the cry that a local registry

office should have been established. The young lawyer claimed that this had allowed a certain amount of undercover campaigning to aid the "government candidate," J. J. Southgate, a Victoria merchant, already been posted and without public notice having been given. . . . Continued on Page Three

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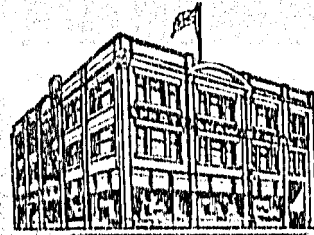
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# Greatest of All Expansion Plans For Island Never Materialized

Continued from Page Two  
the Chemainus settlers.

On the other hand, Copland's handling of the settlement scheme had made him one or two enemies. Several veiled threats and insinuations as to his former reputation when residing in Australia were tossed his way from the British Colonist's rival, the Victoria Gazette.

There are one or two indications, if some credence is given to Copland's story, that perhaps unorthodox attempts were made to secure his defeat. The Government had appointed Jonathan Begg as Returning Officer and had set the date of the election for January 13. Copland claimed that when he approached the Colonial Secretary to make certain of the election date, he had been told that it would not be held until January 20. As late as the day the election was held, the British Colonist commented, evidently from information received earlier: "Although quite a number of electors live here (on the island) not a word has been dropped as to the day on which the elections would be held." Considering the dispersed holdings of the settlers, the lack of communication between them, and the fact that no community centre, not even a school-house, had been established, the almost outright accusation that the Returning Officer had deliberately posted the election notice on an uninhabited shack deep in the woods only three days before the election, instead of the regulation six, does not seem quite justified. Nevertheless, it is evident that Copland's desire to play the part of a "champion of the masses" on Salt Spring Island did not increase his popularity with the governing clique and those supporting it.

George Hunter Cary, the Attorney-General, who attended the election in support of J. J. Southgate, caused even more ill feeling by openly congratulating his man on winning the election even before it had taken place. When Henry Lineker, spokesman for the resident settlers, protested this, Cary is said to have replied with an oath that the whole affair was a mass of irregularities and illegalities; that "the bunglers in town had done it," but that the settlers might as well stop protesting, vote for Southgate and "forget it."

Of the 10 men who had nominated Copland, only one of them, Edward Mallandaine, was able to vote in the election owing to the muddled system of registration. A protest was drawn up on the spot, signed by 15 settlers, and handed to the Returning Officer. The protest took exception not only to the lack of notification regarding the initial opening of the voters register and its subsequent reopening, but also to the manner in which the notice of election had been given and "other informalities and illegalities. The fracas drew considerable attention, partially because Copland threatened to sue G. W. Heaton, High Sheriff of Vancouver Island, for illegally opening the voters register the second time, thereby, in the lawyer's opinion, causing him to lose the election. Begg, the Returning Officer, was questioned regarding the circumstances of the election in a letter from Governor Douglas and replied that he had "held the election in due form," adding, however, that the lack of regular postal communication between the island and Victoria was "severely (sic) felt" by the settlers. Nothing came of the protesting. Copland's threat to sue the High Sheriff, which was largely bluff in an attempt to intimidate Heaton into an out-of-court settlement, was never carried out. J. J. Southgate entered the House of Assembly as representative of Salt Spring Island, and the matter closed with the satisfied report of Governor Douglas to the Colonial Office that:—

## CLOSED CANVASS

There was a close canvass and a keen contest in nearly every district represented, and it is gratifying to observe that the returns exhibit the names of so many of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen in the colony.

With the settlement securely established and a representative in the House of Assembly, the Salt Spring Island settlers buckled down to the work of turning their wilderness acreage into profitable farms. The land was not eminently suited to agriculture, the largest part of the island being fit only for grazing purposes, but by August, 1860, there were nearly 70 resident landholders hard at work, clearing ploughing, and fencing their properties. Many of the settlers had considerable acreage planted with barley, oats, and potatoes, and were engaged in raising cattle, pigs, and other small stock which would be likely to find a ready sale in the Victoria market. The Salt Spring Island Agricultural Association had been formed, with Jonathan Begg, Henry Lineker, J. Elliot, Jacob Francis, John Booth, and John Usher as directors.

Nor was the island entirely lacking in commercial and industrial undertakings. Jonathan Begg had opened a store on his farm in December, 1859, and in connection with his ambitious scheme of operating a nursery of fruit-trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers he had advertised in the Victoria Directory of 1860:

## SALT SPRING ISLAND STORE, POSTOFFICE AND NURSERY

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of Flour, Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, Etc.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for country produce. The subscriber has also commenced a Nursery of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, together with Hedgings, Roses, Flowers, etc., on his farm at Salt Spring Island where he hopes to be able to supply those favoring him with orders on the best of terms.—J. Begg.

## S.S.I. STONE COMPANY

The Salt Spring Island Stone Company, which had been formed to quarry the massive beds of sandstone lying close to the shore from Vesuvius Bay north to Houston Passage, was another promising venture. A report in the British Colonist in March, 1860, stated that the stone was suitable for all building purposes, being of a dark-grey color and easily worked. It could be laid down in Victoria at \$8 a ton. The company, as originally formed, consisted of five men—H. Elliot, William Senior, Robert Leech, E. Williams, and John Lee. The last named was a building mechanic who handled the sales and construction work in Victoria, while the other four operated the stone-quarry on the island.

J. D. Cusheon's 1,000-acre development, previously mentioned, promised to become the largest on the island. Unfortunately, Cusheon abandoned his plans; a reference to the property in 1863 stated that it been unoccupied for over a year. Living conditions on the island were typical of pioneer life in many parts of the Pacific Northwest. Regular and safe postal services were lacking almost entirely, making it necessary to send mail to Victoria via Nanaimo and New Westminster. Until wharves were erected at Begg's Settlement and at the stone-quarry, there were no loading facilities of any kind, and, consequently, bringing in provisions, particularly during the winter, was subject to the vagaries of wind and weather. The Bittancourts ran a small schooner occasionally, sailing when

they could and rowing at other times, but to reach Victoria by canoe took anywhere from one and a half to three days, depending on wind and tides. By 1861 the negro population in the Ganges Harbor area—Central Settlement—had grown considerably. Rev. Ebenezer Robson, a Methodist missionary, made his first visit to the island in February, 1861, and reported that of the 21 houses in the district, all but four were occupied by colored families.

The winter of 1862 gave the settlers a bad time. In December, 1861, there were 22 claims occupied on the north side at Begg's Settlement. With others being taken up along the narrow strip of fertile land between Burgoyne Bay and Fulford Harbor and the promise of roads to connect the communities, the future

of the island appeared hopeful. But in May of the following year less cheering news was reported. The severe winter had killed off nearly 100 head of cattle, and many of the settlers had been dangerously low in provisions. These conditions, combined with the inaction of the government in the matter of postal services, had reduced the number of residents by one-third.

But government and the elements were less sinister obstacles to settlement than the threat of Indian hostility. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 a series of incidents took place which kept the settlers in a constant state of fearfulness. Besides conducting massacres among themselves, the Indians murdered several settlers and robbed many others. From the beginning the Cowichan tribesmen, although show-

ing no really dangerous attitudes, repeatedly told the settlers that they had no right to be on the island. This seems to have been more particularly the case with regard to the negroes, whom the Indians insisted on regarding as inferior to themselves, with no claim to the respect normally shown to the whites. Thus they robbed the negroes' houses and crops without compunction. The settlers, on their part, claimed that the natives had never lived on the island prior to the settlement but had established a village there afterwards solely as an argument in their claim for compensation for the land. Presum-

ably the settlers were right, since no records or evidence of a previous permanent native occupation exist. Nevertheless, the Indians did use the island for hunting and fishing purposes and maintained that some of their people were buried there.

... Continued on Page Four

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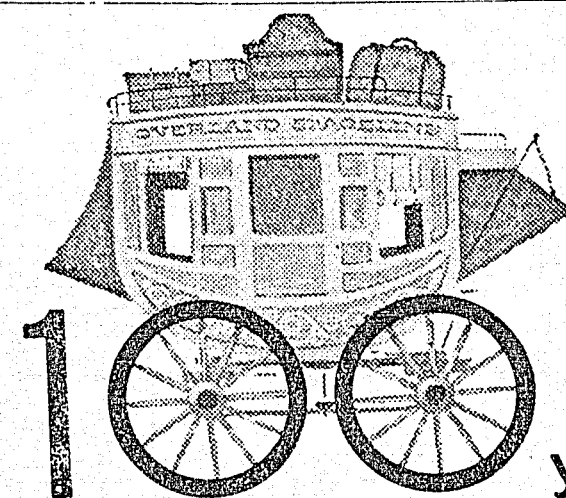
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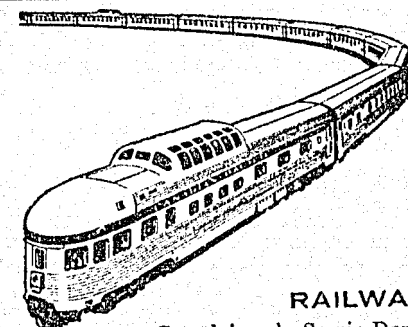


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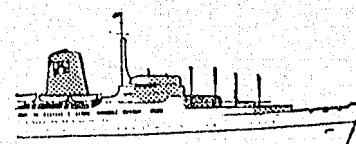
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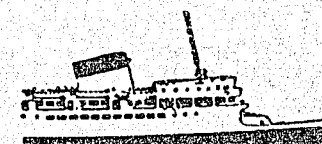
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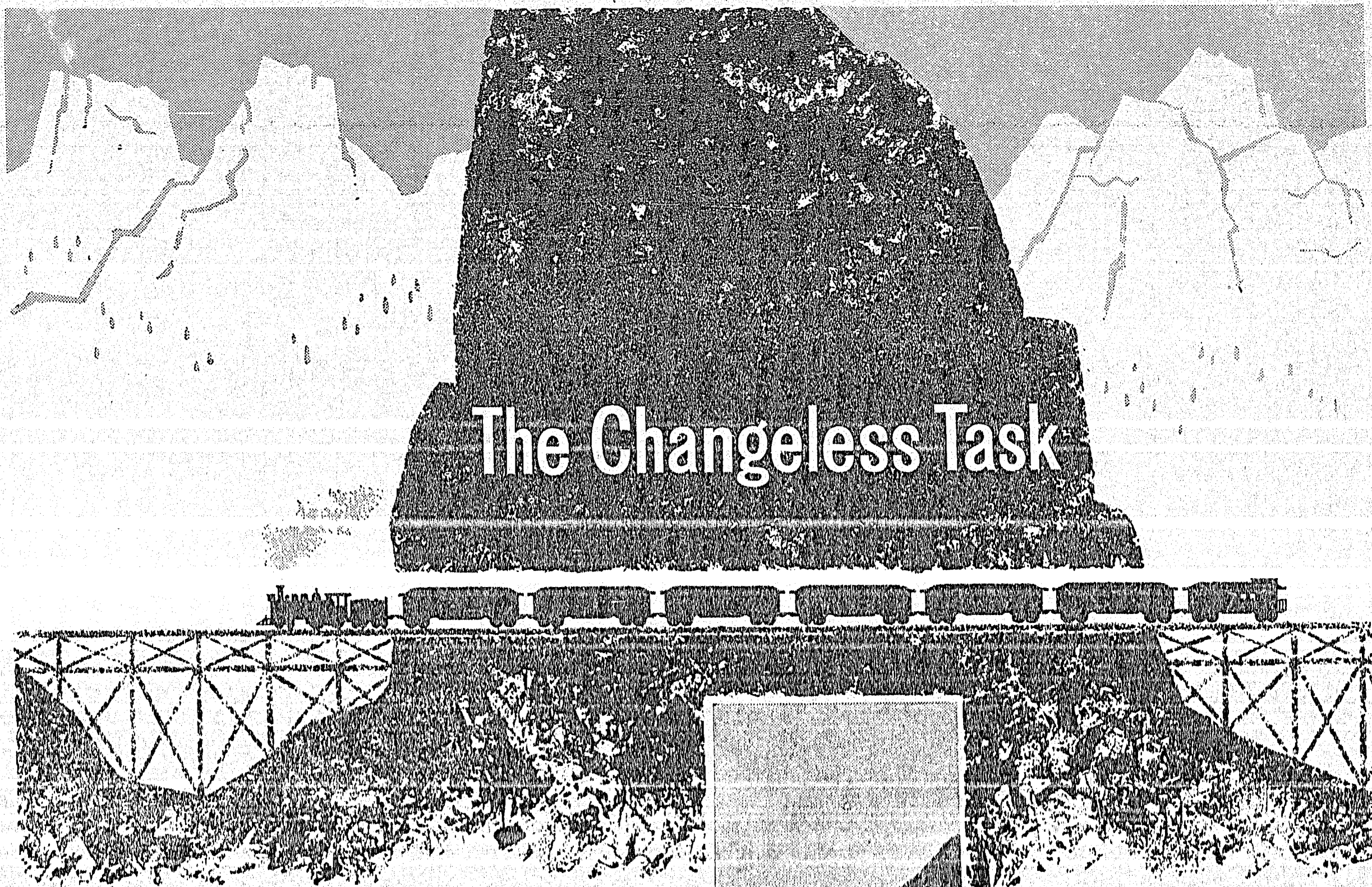
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# Local Indians Less Troublesome Than Aggressive Northern Tribes

(Continued From Page Three)

Several disturbing incidents occurred shortly after the settlers first arrived. Some of these did not involve the local Cowichan tribes at all but arose from the threatening habits of the more aggressive northern Indians. Having spent the winter in Victoria feasting and potlatching, these people frequently raided the outlying farms that lay in the paths of their homeward journeys.

July, 1860, saw the first really terrifying incident take place. This was the famous "Ganges Harbor Battle", between a large group of Cowichans encamped at the head of the bay and some dozen or more Indians from the north. Henry Lineker, acting as spokesman for the settlers in demanding adequate protection by the government, described the event in a letter to Governor Douglas. He told how a party of 12 or more Bella Bella Indians on their way to Victoria had brought a white settler from the north end of the island to Ganges Harbor, where they were savagely attacked by the Cowichans and all but one slaughtered or taken prisoners. The incident took place so close to Lineker's house that he sent his wife and family into the woods for safety, fearing that the Cowichans in their excited mood might turn on them. Fortunately, this did not occur, and, in fact, the Indians showed no animosity toward the white people.

## RESIDENT JUSTICE

The need for a resident justice of the peace was raised by Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes in his report to London concerning the Ganges Harbor battle. In defence of his remissness on this point, Governor Douglas pointed out that it was his policy to appoint justices of the peace "from the respectable class of settlers, in compliment to them as well

as with the view to economising the public revenue," and to pay them a nominal fee of £1 per day while in session. In the case of Salt Spring Island, however, the Governor explained "none of the resident settlers . . . having either the status or intelligence to serve the public with advantage in the capacity of local justices, no appointment was simply for that reason made." The Governor went on to state that he had seen no urgent cause to pay out £500 a year on the appointment of a regular stipendiary magistrate for the island, nor did he feel that a mere justice of the peace could have had any effect in preventing the Indian battle. On the contrary, he declared, interference by a lone official might have precipitated an attack on the white settlers. Nevertheless, he agreed that as soon as a suitable person could be found, he should be appointed to the position. But unfortunately two more murders and several robberies were to occur before determined efforts were made to accomplish this end.

## INDIAN CANOES

On May 10, 1861, some 20 canoes of Haida Indians from the Queen Charlotte Islands landed near the northern settlement to camp for the night. Entering Jonathan Begg's storehouse, they stole blankets, provisions, and clothing. In the early hours of the morning they continued on their way. The gunboat H.M.S. Forward was ordered to seek out the ringleaders, and after a lively encounter with the commander, Captain C. R. Robson, secured their arrest.

Savage hostility broke out in April, 1863, when a man named Brady and his companion, Henley, were attacked on a small island near Salt Spring Island. Henley survived the attack but Brady was badly wounded and died later. This appeared to have been the work of the Lumal-

chas, a group living on the islands immediately to the north of Salt Spring. A few days later another tragedy took place. A German settler, Frederick Marks, travelling with his 15-year-old daughter, took shelter from a brief storm on Saturna Island. It was known that there were numerous canoes of Indians in the vicinity, and when the man and girl failed to appear, a search was instituted. At the time the two bodies could not be found, but on the strength of information provided by other Indians, H.M.S. Forward was sent off in pursuit of the murderers. Their hiding-place proved to be not Salt Spring Island, as many of the terrified settlers believed, but Kuper Island, still uncomfortably close on the other side of Houston Passage. There an open gun battle ensued between the Forward and the villagers. For several weeks an uneasy atmosphere prevailed among the island settlers, but fortunately the Indians of Cowichan Bay and Chemainus took no part in the affair, and soon those encamped on Salt Spring and Galiano Islands dispersed to their homes for the summer.

## APPOINTMENT

The murder of Marks and his daughter created a stir of indignation in Victoria and Nanaimo. Governor Douglas could no longer put off the appointment of a justice of the peace and forthwith issued the following commission:

To all whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern:

GREETING

Know ye that reposing special confidence in the Integrity, Loyalty, and Ability of John Peter Mout Biggs I do hereby constitute and appoint the said John Peter Mout Biggs to be Justice of the Peace in and for the District of Salt Spring Island, including the settlement of Chemainus—To have and to exercise within the District aforesaid all and every powers appertaining and belonging to that office according to the Law during pleasure and for so doing this shall be his Commission.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony of Vancouver Island at Victoria in the said Colony this twelfth day of May A.D. 1863.

Major Biggs was certainly of the class of "respectable settlers" favored by Douglas for appointments. A man of means and education, he had purchased land at Chemainus following his retirement from 25 years of military service in India. Within a few days of his appointment, Major Biggs arrested an Indian, ostensibly for harboring one of the murderers of the settler Marks and his daughter, but the episode had an air of official action taken for the sake of forestalling public censure, and, besides, Biggs was not a resident of the island, where, in the eyes of the settlers, the greatest need for a law official existed.

## EVERY SPRING

Spring after spring, when the Indians were moving from Victoria to their home villages, stopping on the way to gather roots and berries on their traditional preserves, complaints arose concerning their habit of stealing from farmers' crops. But much more serious to the struggling settlers was the slaughter of their livestock. In March, 1867, John Maxwell reported five heaves missing in one month. The Indians were not always the culprits in these cases, since white cattle thieves were not by any means unknown. Nevertheless, the two groups often worked hand in glove, and the cry for retribution and law enforcement was directed generally against the native population.

In March, 1869, violence flared again. William Robinson, a colored man living on the northwest side of the island, was found shot to death. "The murderer had evidently fled from close range and had then proceeded to rifle the cabin. About a month later a second murder took place in the same area. Gilco Cox, his another name, was found with a gunshot wound in his temple and his throat cut with a butcher knife. The settlers, now thoroughly aroused, petitioned the government to exercise some protective measures, pointing out that unless such incidents were stopped, it would be no answer for them to take the law into their own hands or else leave the island. When a little later one of the settlers reported that while he and his family were walking around their farm, some Indians in a canoe had fired on them, the government could no longer delay. Following a strong editorial in the Victoria British Colonist on April 13, 1869, John Maxwell, justice of the peace for Cowichan, arrested an Indian, presumably for the murder of William Robinson 15 months earlier. Unfortunately, there were indications that this again was a sectarian arrest, and a number of protests against the man's conviction were lodged by reputable settlers and Indians.

Since the death of Robinson the Salt Spring inhabitants had continued to press for the appointment of a resident official. Not only were the settlers themselves fearful of Indian reprisals, but such hired labor as there was refused to

remain in the vulnerable districts. Louis Stark, the only settler remaining in the area where Robinson and Curtis had been murdered, wrote to J. W. Trutch, explaining that because of the threat of Indian trouble he had been forced to move his family and could no longer find men to work on his farm. He requested that his pre-emption rights be transferred to a piece of land on the northeast side of Ganges Harbor. But the pleas of the settlers were of little avail. It was not until 1872, following governmental reorganization arising from the entry of the

colony into Canadian Confederation, that Henry Sampson became constable of Salt Spring Island. By this time, however, Indian depredations were becoming less serious, and within the next decade, as white settlement extended, they disappeared entirely from the southern part of the coast.

The unauthorized pre-emption scheme under which a majority of the original settlers on Salt Spring Island took up their land was certain to cause more confusion when, on March 21, 1861, the limited pre-emption regulations of the previous

month were extended to "the whole of Vancouver Island and its dependencies. This gave rise to the previously mentioned instructions of Governor Douglas to the Colonial Surveyor that he should decline to record many claims on the island or in the Chemainus district until adjustments had been made. Another grievance suffered by the bona fide settlers sprang from the fact that the original rule of "no occupation—no title" had not been impartially applied. Moreover, pre-emptors who had left their claims with the genuine objective of earning money to

stock their farms or to carry out improvements were in danger of being dispossessed or of having their claims jumped.

In July, 1861, Jonathan Begg complained to the Colonial Surveyor that many of the persons named as registered pre-emptors on the list published the previous May had deserted their claims or had taken up others and that many non-resident owners had merely erected log huts on their properties as token gestures and had left the island, contributing nothing to the community. . . . Continued on Page Five

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# • Turn of Century Brings Order and Development To Salt Spring

(Continued From Page Four)

work of the settlements. Begg suggested the appointment of a resident land recorder to watch the claims and to grant permission to the owners to leave their holdings for temporary periods. He also suggested that a definite minimum acreage of land to be brought under cultivation should be established as a requisite to continued title.

There was definite need for some system whereby pre-emptors could take employment elsewhere in order to earn money to improve and pay for their acreage, but at the same time any such system tended to favor those absentee owners who had no intention of settling on the land permanently. Nevertheless, the Land Proclamation of 1862, besides consolidating the three proclamations of the previous year, broadened the non-occupation clause to allow pre-emptors who wished to leave their holdings to put in licensed substitutes, the only stipulation being that no pre-emptor could act as a substitute for another pre-emptor. On at least one occasion official action was taken following the infraction of this rule on Salt Spring. Jacob Francis, who owned a pre-emption near the head of Fulford Harbor, obtained a licence for a substitute occupier. The substitute, however, soon tired of his undertaking and moved back to Victoria, whereupon Francis, during the temporary absence of the Colonial Surveyor, illegally obtained an-

other licence in favor of H. W. Robinson, a neighboring pre-emptor. When Pemberton returned and discovered this action, he immediately cancelled Francis's claim.

As the election of 1863 drew near, the settlers, recalling the previous election embroglio, sent a number of letters to the government asking that a Court of Revision be held on the list of qualified voters. According to the British Colonist, this Court of Revision, due to the lack of postal facilities, was almost as farcical as the plans for the election of 1860 had been. The court was held at the farm of J. D. Cushoon, which had been uninhabited for over a year and was "just about the most inconvenient location that could have been selected". Since few of the settlers had been notified, no one attended the court, and hence no changes were made in the voters list. When the elections were held in July, three men were nominated—G. E. Dennes, a Victoria solicitor; J. T. Pidwell, a Victoria merchant and secretary of the horticultural society; and Edward Mallandaine. Both Pidwell and Mallandaine were property-owners on the island, but when the vote went in favor of Dennes, Mallandaine decided to support him. Dennes continued to represent Salt Spring Island for the next three years. But in 1866, having gone into bankruptcy, he lost his seat and was replaced by Pidwell. In 1864 a second revision of the voters list took place under more favor-

able circumstances. Mallandaine and several residents attended the Court of Revision, and a number of persons to whom objections were made were struck off the list, including Pidwell and three of his supporters. As revised, the list contained 39 names.

By 1864 the Victoria British Colonist was able to report favorably on the progress of the island. The mail steamer Fideliter was making fairly regular runs to Vesuvius Bay; many of the settlers were having considerable success growing tobacco; the number of cattle had risen to more than 500; and two settlers by the names of Brian and Griffin reputedly possessed the largest nursery of fruit trees in the whole colony.

By this time the government had set aside 100 acres near Central Settlement for the school and other public purposes, and some aid had been given whereby the settlers were able to build a schoolhouse. This had been completed and a school was being conducted on a private basis by John C. Jones, one of the educated negroes on the island who held a first-class teaching certificate from the University of Ohio. In May, 1864, the residents of Ganges Settlement appealed to Governor Kennedy through Jones and another negro, Frederick D. Lester, to have the teacher's salary paid by the government "there being 18 children between the ages of five and 16 years who are destitute of any opportunity of attending school. Although the governor's reaction to the request was favorable, it was several years before this arrangement was concluded. For the next five years Jones continued the school privately whenever he could find time to leave his farming labors, and in order to accommodate the few children at Begg's Settlement, he divided his time, making frequent trips to that community to hold school in an abandoned log cabin.

## VESUVIUS MAIL

With the mail steamer calling at Vesuvius Bay and a rough road connecting that settlement with the farms south of St. Mary Lake, the complaints from these two districts lessened considerably. But the farmers at Begg's Settlement on the northeast shore were still isolated. In the spring of 1865 Dennes, in his capacity as member in the House of Assembly, obtained an audience with the Governor on behalf of Edward Mallandaine and Jonathan Begg, who came forward with the request that the steamer Fideliter should call at the northeast settlement as well as at Vesuvius Bay. It was pointed out that land communication across the intervening mountainous country was extremely difficult and that the hauling of produce to the wharf at Vesuvius Bay was well nigh an impossible task. The Governor referred the problem to the Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, whose representative suggested that a trail be cut from Begg's Settlement across the narrow northern tip of the island to the stone-quarries on Houston Channel, where the coal company's steamer could call on her way to and from Nanaimo. Further than this the Governor could promise little help, other than attempting to arrange for an extra trip by the Fideliter once a fortnight during the summer months.

From the beginnings of settlement the need for regular religious services had been keenly felt by many of the settlers, especially those with wives and children. From February, 1861, onward the island had been visited periodically by the Methodist missionary Rev. Ebenezer Robson.

The following year the Church of England added Salt Spring Island to Rev. R. L. Lowe's ecclesiastical district of Saanich, and at irregular intervals this clergyman visited the island whenever the opportunity arose. At such times church services were held on any opportune occasion and under any available shelter. The lack of communication between the farms prevented the settlers from forming a united congregation, and the desire was expressed for regular services at a definite place of worship.

## METHODIST CHURCH

In 1865 the Methodist Church took the matter in hand and directed Rev. Ebenezer Robson to hold services at Central Settlement school house once a month. He was followed later by Rev. Thomas Crosby and Rev. E. White. Four years later the Church of England adopted the same practice and sent Rev. W. S. Reece, resident clergyman at Cowichan, to hold monthly services on the island. None of these men were residents of the island, and it was at no little inconvenience, indeed often with hardship, that they continued to minister to the religious needs of the settlers in all seasons of the year.

Under the limited communication and transportation facilities of the period, the Salt Spring Island settlers were far removed from the turmoil of events that continually turned the capital of the colony. Yet these sleepy communities, with their pioneer farmers eking out a bare livelihood on the scattered areas of fertile ground and rocky brush-covered hillsides, reflected the changing circumstances of the passing years. Their fortunes rose and fell, though less noticeably,

with those of Victoria, Nanaimo, and the Fraser River towns. They felt the rush to the Cariboo and to the Big Bend on the Columbia in the desertion of their less determined inhabitants and the arrival of new immigrants to take up the abandoned claims. At one time during the Cariboo "rush" the name of the island was commemorated in Salt Spring Creek, far in the interior, where the five men—H. Elliot, William Senior, John Lee, Robert Leech, and E. Williams—who once worked the stone-quarries at Vesuvius Bay gambled on the lure of gold. The islanders felt the pinch of the depression that caught the colonies after the decline of the Cariboo diggings. Their representative followed Amor de Cosmos in favoring an immediate union with British Columbia. When the times became more stringent and debate waxed hot and heavy on the subject of Confederation, they sent Mifflin W. Gibbs, the outstanding negro of the colony and a member of the executive of the Confederation League, to represent them at the Yale Convention of 1868. In 1869 they gave an overwhelming majority of votes to De Cosmos in his fight against Robert Lowe on the same issue.

## RE-ORGANIZATION

Under the reorganization of the government following Confederation, Salt Spring Island became part of the Electoral District of Cowichan, to which were allotted two members. The island's first representative was John Patton Booth, one of the original settlers and one of the more vocal inhabitants. One of his first acts on behalf of his constituency was to reply to a circular letter from the Provincial Secretary asking for information as to the monetary requirements of his district. Booth's demands were modest. He asked for \$1,000 "to make a road connecting the different settlements together; some portions of the inhabitants being entirely debarred from all use of the steamer as a means of conveying freight for want of a road," and another \$1,000 "for school purposes, two schools being required to accommodate the children on this island."

The problem of road connections had indeed been a thorn in the side of the settlers from the beginning. Booth's reply indicates that in 12 years of occupancy relatively little had been accomplished toward providing the means whereby the indi-

vidual holdings might have been knitted into a communal whole. Following the passage of the "Road Act" of 1860, Jonathan Begg, J. D. Cushoon, and John Tait had been appointed road commissioners. According to the act every male resident above 18 years of age and every

person who held any landed interest within a road district—any area containing 24 land-holders—was bound to perform six days' labor on the public highways. Residents who possessed working-horses or oxen and carts were to supply these for two days a year. Complaints

from the settlers indicate that the regulations had not been applied strictly to the non-resident owners. This left the burden of the work on the local farmers. Moreover, many of the less fortunate settlers were hard-pressed to make ends meet, . . . Continued on Page Six



## CENTENNIAL GREETINGS

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Ar. Toronto	2:15 pm EST Wed.
Ar. Montreal	5:05 pm EST Wed.

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# Road Routing and Sunday Are Argued

Continued from Page Five.

let alone improve their holdings or to set funds aside to cover the eventual pre-emption payments. In 1862 Beggs wrote to Governor Douglas pointing out that much as a few leading roads were needed, the most of the settlers were too poor to be able to devote their time to road-making, and in consequence he suggested that the commissioners be empowered to open such roads as were most urgently required by allowing the settlers to make payments on their land-holdings by working on the roads. Six months later Begg again wrote to the Governor stating that since neither of his colleagues had been residents of the island for the past year, the commission had not functioned and no road work had been accomplished. At his suggestion, Cushion and Tait were replaced by Edward Walker and John Booth. However, his former suggestion regarding

payment to the settlers for their road work seems to have been quietly ignored.

At the best of times there seems to have been a certain amount of mutual distrust between the different communities of settlers on the island, and the question of roads always brought to light diverse opinions, which increased the distrust and at times created an atmosphere of open hostility. Although racial antagonism as such did not flourish on the island, the needs of the colored people were sometimes resented or brushed aside by the rest of the inhabitants. Some indication of this is shown in a complaint addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, J. W. Trutch, by Louis Stark, a hard-working negro and one of the original settlers. Stark needed a road from his farm on the northeast side of Ganges Harbor to the Central Settlement schoolhouse, where he could con-

nect with the road leading to the boat-landing at Vesuvius Bay. By his own efforts he had made a road of two miles, but could go no farther without permission to cross the claims of Armstead Buckner and John Norton. Another mile and a half of road would have taken him to the boat-landing.

B. W. Pearce, the acting commissioner of lands and works, instructed the road foreman at Cowichan, M. M. Titus, to lay out the necessary right-of-way, making an agreement with Stark for the latter to fell the timber. This Stark did, completing the work on a Saturday. Although expressly forbidden to carry out road work on Sunday, some of the settlers, during church service, decided to proceed with the road, but instead of carrying it all the way on the agreed line, they took it only part of the way to within half a mile of the school, at which point they forsook the line and car-

ried the road to a barn belonging to one of the settlers who already had a road to his house. Stark's letter explaining the situation to Trutch strikes a pathetic note as it relates the events:

**STATEMENT**

This Sunday business was all done and dated Monday and now I am call on to acknowledge an agreement that I had nothing to do with or lose the work that is done. This road did not come to the mouth of the boat road by 50 yards. . . . I beg leave sir to make my grateful acknowledgement to you, and Mr. Pirce for having don that which was fair and rite so far as you knew and if i loos my labor pregerdis and unfair play in the caus and that too bad to describe. The Sunday party road is a half moon circle from creek to the bairn that is the road that I refused to cut it would be madness in me to ask government to cut sutch a road as that. A sentral road is all that we ask for and let us make little roads and pigtrails to come to it by our own labor.

Fortunately, instances such as the above occurred quite infrequently.

On the other hand, the conflict which boiled to the surface at the time an attempt was made to unify the island communities under a municipal council cut across color lines, involving instead the prejudices and animosities of men and women, few of whom had any coherent plans for the future of their island home but who held widely divergent views as to what constituted the minimum needs of the settlements in the matter of public works. With the weight of debt lifted from the colony by its entry into Confederation, a number of the residents of Salt Spring Island felt that larger things were in store for the island. In 1869 a local Board of School Trustees had been formed, consisting of John Booth, Abraham Copeland, and Thomas Griffiths. On their petition the Central Settlement school had been taken over by the government, with an annual salary of \$500 granted to John C. Jones, the colored teacher. Burgoyne Bay had become a thriving settlement, and for several years two partners—John Maxwell and James Lunney—had been shipping better than 20 head of cattle per month to Victoria. As a great need existed for a loading wharf, these two men agreed to give up three acres of their land for that purpose, providing that the government would grant it to a group of trustees for the mutual benefit of the settlers. When the scheme was approved, Thomas Williams, John Maxwell, and Frederick Foord became trustees of the wharf property. J. C. Sparrow had also shown his community spirit by

giving up an acre of his land on which to erect, with government aid, a school for the 21 children of the settlement.

In the opinion of several of the more ambitious settlers the time had come for the island to be incorporated as a municipality, and a petition was dispatched to the government asking that letters patent be issued. Since the petition was endorsed by the necessary two-thirds of the male freeholders, the request was granted, and, consequently, the Government Gazette of January 4, 1873, carried the notice of incorporation, which read in part:

The said Municipality shall be called and known by the name and style of "The Corporation of the Township of Salt Spring Island."

The said Municipality shall comprise all that parcel of land known as Salt Spring Island.

The Council shall consist of Seven Councillors.

Ten days later the municipal elections were held, with the following results: T. C. Parry, warden; Henry W. Robinson, clerk; Charles McDonald, collector; Frederick Foord, treasurer; Joseph Akerman, assessor; J. C. Crane, John C. Jones.

**FIRST MEETING**

The first council meeting was held on January 30, 1873, and some time later a set of municipal by-laws was drawn up.

During the next year the incorporation of the island brought to light a radical division of the island residents. On one hand, there were the typical pioneer farmers, independent, self-sufficient, and, for the most part, lacking formal education, who had no wish to be organized, preferring to cultivate their wilderness farms in relative solitude and seeking no more government gifts than a road or two to give them access to markets. Their attitude was, to a large extent, summed up in that portion of Louis Stark's letter previously mentioned: "A sentral road is all that we ask for and let us make little roads and pigtrails to come to it by our own labor". On the other hand, there were the more ambitious settlers, sincere, if too hopeful, in their desire to forward the rapid development of the communities. Their plans for the future of the island included the establishment of themselves in positions of authority and local eminence.

Within a year of the proclamation of the incorporation a petition was addressed to the Legislative Assembly asking that the letters patent be cancelled. The protest seems to have been led by two brothers, E. and H. Pimbury, who had come from England to take up a large tract of land in the vicinity of Mount Tuam, remote from the other settlements. In a letter to the Victoria Colonist, a "well-wisher" of the municipality accused those leading the movement for incorporation of having obtained the signatures of many of the settlers who were unable to read and who consequently were unaware of the implications of the petition. This accusation does not seem to have been entirely justified, although it is true that most of the less educated settlers appear to have sided with those opposing the actions of the municipal council. The objections to incorporation were outlined in two other letters to the newspaper—one a anonymous contribution and the other signed by Daniel O'Connell. In the latter the councillors were referred to as "would-be statesmen" and "New York Tweed". The anonymous writer stated that already, within a year, the council had incurred a debt of \$300 "which must be paid by almost 30 poor settlers—the remainder having little or no property to tax." Daniel O'Connell's letter went on to say:

**FEAR TAXES**

I must allow we fear taxes, but there are seven men here who don't (presumably the councillors), a very good reason why, for they have little or nothing to tax. If municipal laws are allowed to continue on Salt Spring it will make a bad state of affairs, for they are squandering in all directions and worse than all, they have run the island into debt. . . . and as the seven say they have nothing to tax the burden must fall on the ones who have.

It is difficult to tell where justifiable condemnation ends and more jealous bickering begins. The greatest objection was directed against the action of the councillors in passing by-laws to remunerate their own offices. E. Pimbury sent a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor in January, 1874, which included documents signed by Theodore Trage, H. Spickerman, William Walsh, Michael Gyves, John Cairns, and John Maxwell, charging the councillors with violating the "Municipal Act" of 1872. The letter was referred to the Attorney-General, and the complainants were advised to take the matter to the Supreme Court of the Province, but this course of action was evidently beyond the means of the protesting group, and for the next seven years municipal affairs on the island went on in a state of watchful hostility.

Following the municipal elections of 1901, the hostility took an active form. Some 19 settlers from the Burgoyne Bay-Cairns Harbor district banded together and at a cost of more than \$100 brought suit

against Henry W. Robinson, the council clerk and returning officer, Horrel and Henry Rogers, for malpractice during the election. It is and his two associates, Charles . . . Continued on Page Seven



## The GOOD Old Days?

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## Tax Evasion Is Blamed For Petition

(Continued From Page Six)

significant that none of the defendants appeared in court and no effort was made to contest the suit. As a result, the election was declared null and void, and the returning officer was charged with the costs. Amidst the petty jealousies, heated tempers, and flying accusations and recriminations the protesting settlers appeared to have had the weight of justice on their side. The decision of Mr. Justice J. H. Gray in the matter of the election suit helped to place their case in a more favorable light.

One month later the 19 settlers laid the whole affair before the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in a petition which condemned the behaviour of the justice of the peace, Frederick Foord, and the clerk of the municipal council, Henry W. Robinson. It was claimed among other things, that they had run the municipal affairs almost entirely by themselves; that they had kept the accounts of financial matters from the knowledge of the taxpayers; and that they had committed many irregularities during the election, including common assault. Foord's report to the Lieutenant-Governor

denied the accusations and stated his position as justice of the peace had no connection with his position as a councillor. He, in turn, accused the petitioners of perjury during the election suit and of not attending any of the council meetings. Further, he claimed that the whole disturbance was the result of the settlers attempting to escape taxation, and he labelled the Pimbury brothers as the chief instigators.

The government of the day took no action in the matter, apparently hoping that the furor would subside in due course. But a year later it erupted again; this time the charges directed against the reeve, John P. Booth, for retaining his position without election when no others were nominated to oppose him and for being a "puppet" of the councillors who had continued to function in office despite the absolute refusal of the settlers to have anything to do with them. The feelings of most of the island inhabitants were probably best expressed in a letter to the Victoria Colonist in February, 1953:

There is no doubt that we have forfeited our municipal charter by neglecting to comply with the

law; and the general feeling seems to be that we are well rid of what has been a great source of trouble and ill-feeling.

John Booth himself, in a letter to the Premier, William Smith, wrote in much the same vein:

I believe Mrs. Booth informed you of the mess we have got into here as regards our municipal council. . . . There seems to be an impression among some of the people here that you are going to wind the whole thing up and do away with it altogether. Should you have any such intention and can see your way clear to do so, I do not think any one will object, providing the government take charge of and keep in order our wharves and roads. Our two wharves are in a dangerous condition at present, and if not attended to before long will probably fall. . . . Please give the matter your serious consideration as soon as possible because if we have to start things running again there is no time to lose.

The impression among the people proved to be correct. On May 12, 1953, assent was given to an act passed by the Provincial Legislature "to Annul the Letters Patent establishing a Municipality on Salt Spring Island."

Whereas it has been found that the working out of the municipal system on Salt Spring Island, under the present Letters Patent, is impracticable: And whereas no application to surrender such Letters Patent has or can be made, and it is expedient to cancel the said Letters Patent:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. The Letters Patent bearing date the 23rd day of December, A.D. 1872, creating the Corporation of the Township of Salt Spring Island shall be and are hereby cancelled, and the said

# Province Named By Royal Command

(Continued From Page One)

ish Columbia, was used for the first time to designate essentially what is today the mainland area of British Columbia. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the secretary of state in the British government, had always referred to this general territory as New Caledonia. The final choice of a name is given in the following letter from Queen Victoria to Bulwer Lytton:

"Osborne, July 24, 1858.

"The Queen has received Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's letter. If the name of Caledonia is objected to as being already borne by another colony or island claimed by France, it may be better to give the new colony west of the Rocky Mountains another name. New Hanover, New Cornwall and New Georgia appear from the maps to be the names of subdivisions of that country, but do not appear on all maps. The only name which is given to the whole territory in every map the Queen has consulted is "Columbia", but as there exists also a Columbia in South America, and the citizens of the United States call their country also Columbia, at least in poetry, "British Columbia" might be, in the Queen's opinion, the best name."

The act which brought into being the Colony of B. C. came into effect, August 2, 1858, it described the boundaries of the new colony and specifically excluded Vancouver Island, but made provision for ultimate incorporation, if so decreed by both Colonies, approved by the Queen. On November 19, 1858, James Douglas was sworn in as governor of the Crown Colony of British Columbia at Fort Langley.

**CROWN COLONY**  
Vancouver Island had been declared a Crown Colony in July, 1849, when Richard Blanshard was

Corporation dissolved from the date of the passing of this Act.

Thus ended Salt Spring Island's experiment in managing its own affairs. The time had not been ripe—communal unity on the island had not been sufficiently developed for such an enterprise to be successful. Lethargy, plus resentment of any local authority, on the one hand, and the overly ambitious designs of the councillors with their impolitic disregard for the feelings of the settlers, on the other hand, had frustrated what might have been a creditable attempt at municipal independence.

## Hail To Thee Old Timer!

Hail to thee, old-timer, valiant and brave and true;

Rugged and strong, you blazed the way, making a trail through Forests of tall green timber; brush and swamp and bog, Hacking your way through rain and storm,

Fighting to live, with brain and brawn, Felling the timber with axe in hand And building your homes of log.

Tilling the soil by oxen ploughed— Breaking the first sweet row— Planting the corn and grain and roots,

Yours were the first to grow. You were the ones who traded your back of the first hard years of labor—

You were the ones who traded your gains—and made a damned good neighbor.

You had no radio, phone or plane. Nor thought of the strange Sputnik— You had no hi-fi, cars or jets— But, Old-timer, you had the grit! So hail again, Old-Timer, to you, your kith and kin.

British Columbians bow to you— For you were the ones to begin.

—B. C. Hamilton

## Plague Of Hamsters

BY D. LEEDHAM HOBBS

The ancient and beautiful city of Bath, queen city of the west of England, is suffering from a unique plague—a plague of hamsters. Now, hamsters are delightful little beasts, with soft golden-brown fur, looking like little guinea pigs.

It seems that the owners of a pet shop in Bath bought a dozen hamsters to sell. Six were sold, and the remaining six gnawed their way out of their cage and escaped. All through the winter months nothing was seen or heard of the little beasts, which, of course hibernated during the cold weather.

## CONSTERNATION

In the warm weather, feed, stored in a basement, began to disappear. On the opposite side of the road, a green grocer complained that something was eating his vegetables. As poisoned bait disappeared rapidly, the rookery officer was called in. Consternation prevailed owing to the fact that no one knew whether hamsters carried disease like rats and mice.

Borrows were found extending 21 feet into derelict buildings. The Ministry of Research station at Tanworth in Surrey was consulted, and the extermination program is proceeding rapidly—and why? Because these small mammals are the most prolific breeders known.

In 12 months, one pair can produce a family of several thousands. Some experts put the figure at 10,000.

declared the first governor. Why wasn't 1949 selected as the centennial year?

The subject of union between the two colonies was a matter of heated debate from 1858 until 1866. The governors of the separate colonies had their points of view—so also did the various members of legislative assemblies and the voters at large. Many of the latter advocated joining the United States. How-

In an address to Sidney Rotary Club in April, J. J. Woods, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm here, outlined the history of the province. Mr. Woods has already won acclaim as a historian, having published a history of the Agassiz Valley some years ago. A second edition of that history recently came off the presses at The Review's plant.

ever, on August 6, 1866, Royal assent was given to the bill uniting the two colonies under one governor and one legislative assembly and the territory was to be known as the Colony of British Columbia. Might 1966 not be a more correct centennial date?

New Westminster, first known as Queensborough, was designated as the first capital of the United Colony but there was much wrangling as to whether the permanent capital should be New Westminster or Victoria. Victoria won out, as, on May 25, 1868, it was selected. Should 1968, ten years hence, be our centennial date?

## NO CONCLUSIVE DATE

From the above you can see there is perhaps no such thing as a conclusive date. The uniting of the two colonies in August, 1866, is perhaps the most exact timing for a centennial but as the word British Columbia came into use in 1858 and as the mainland comprises by far the largest fraction of the province, the choice of this year as a centennial year has much to support it, but leaves plenty of room for argument by those who like to argue. Perhaps by the time the second centenary has arrived, either I would say 2058 or 2066, there will again be some debate. Then, too, I hope the people of that day will do better than we have done in some of our public decorations.

Later on I am going to refer to another incident which fully justifies 1958 being the centennial year.

Having shown some of the possibilities that exist for a centennial year but nevertheless fully supporting the year that has been chosen, we now have to go back in history and trace the development of the Hudson's Bay Co., as it was this

corporation which was so intimately involved in the economic and political developments which led to the settlement of the western section of the boundary line between Canada—present day B.C.—and the U.S. The formation of the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island and, nine years later, the formation of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, were a direct result of what happened along the Columbia River prior to 1846.

The Royal Charter of May 2, 1670 granted to the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England

trading into the Hudson's Bay", the exclusive trading rights to Rupert's Land, which on the maps as we know them today include large portions of Quebec and Ontario—the whole of Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, the southern half of Alberta and a large portion of the Northwest Territories—in all an area of 1,486,000 square miles, about four times as large as our present day B.C. This makes the Wenner Gren deal look pretty small.

Time brought many trespassers into the territory and much conflict. . . . Continued on Page Eight

## SALT SPRING ISLAND WAS SETTLED 100 YEARS AGO

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**Salt Spring Trading Co.**

GANGES



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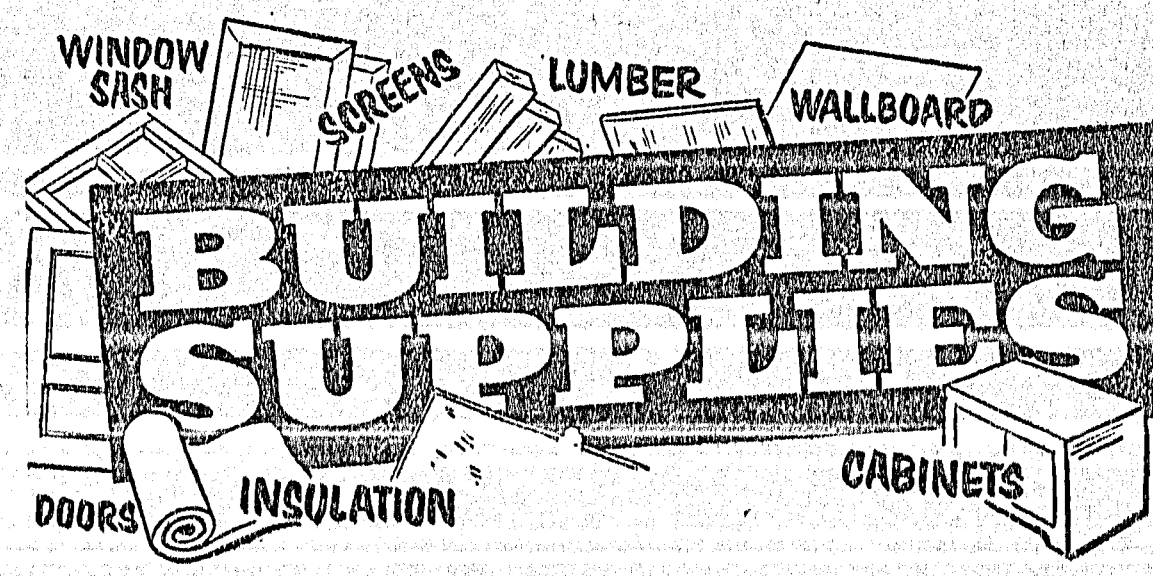
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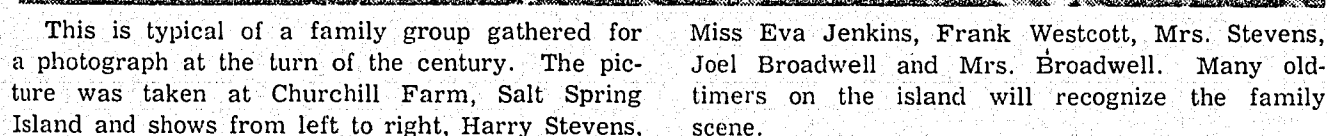
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## An Early Island Group

no moment and flourishing race to  
a great family of nations, it must  
not by the gold which the dig-  
may bring to light, but by the n-  
gradual process of patient indu-  
in the culture of the soil, and in  
exchange of commerce; it must



in-  
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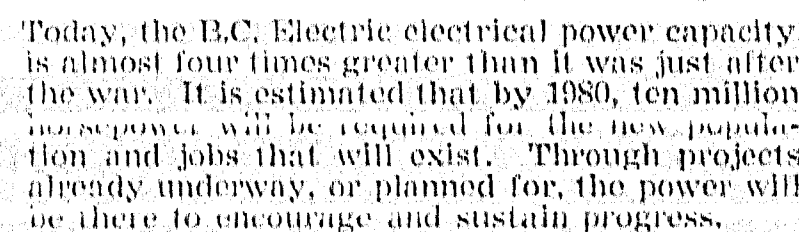
ances. (It was 1928 before the  
final details of the transfer were  
wound up, and by that year the

1252 WHARF STREET

mode of thought, the Indians saw the mountain, not as an up-serge-ge of natural forces, but as a man transformed by Haylse, the supernatural being who, accompanied by his associates, Raven and Mink, had roamed the earth in mythical times, altering the features of the landscape to suit his whims. In time other details were added to the legend, and the story was told of how Chuan aided another man transformed-into-a-mountain, who

PHONE EV 3-1141

# SAANICH IS GOING AHEAD



*Be. S. S. S. S. S.*



# Second War Brought Airport To Saanich After Local Pressure

## —Centre of North Saanich

Despite the position of Canada as one of the world's most air-minded nations it was not until the Commonwealth staggered beneath the burden of the Second World War that a modern airport was established at Patricia Bay to serve the southern Vancouver Island area. For many years the Sidney Board of Trade and The Review beneath the direction of Hugh J. McIntyre, had been pressing for the establishment of an airport here.

In 1940 a vast gang of earth-moving equipment and personnel moved into the district and tore out long-established farms and roads to replace them with the new airport.

Topographically and economically it was one of the largest single projects to be undertaken in the district. Constructed at a cost of \$8½

million, the airport stretched almost completely across the Peninsula, closing off numerous roads which had run through the area since pioneer days.

Buildings were erected for the housing of planes and the billeting of personnel who would maintain and fly them. Hangars and barracks rose from the mud of the new earthworks.

In the initial stage of the development two distinct units were established. They were completely separate and independent. The unit at the west side of the airport and that to the east were almost completely divorced from each other. During the first years of operation the west side was taken over by the R.C. A.F., while the R.A.F., under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, operated the training unit on east camp.

**ALL NATIONS**  
Men from all parts of the Commonwealth and representing almost every nation among the Allies came . . . Continued on Page Two



Third Section

## First Sidney Exchange



Sidney's first telephone building, opened in December, 1912, is a far-cry from the modern structure constructed this year at Beacon and Sixth streets. New buildings have been constructed in Sidney and Keating at a total cost of \$70,000. Both will house intricate dial switching equipment for the introduction this Spring of automatic telephone service.

though none had yet considered them.  
As in the case of Saanich Peninsula . . . Continued on Page Three

# Most Colorful of All Pioneers Here

—Was William Thomson

One of the most colorful stories in the entire province of British Columbia belongs to the first man to settle and develop his land in Saanich Peninsula. He was William Thomson, a Scottish ship's carpenter who served as a marine carpenter, fought in the Crimean War and sailed across the world to the Pacific coast in search of new fields and fortune.

Before he found his fields and fortune he survived shipwreck and slavery, to reach Victoria many months later, penniless and ill clad.

Thomson's early life is no longer completely clear. His boyhood days were those of his contemporaries in

the Forfar area, where he lived the hardy life of the Scottish village in which he was born. Already familiar with the sea, he soon turned his eyes in that direction when he trained as a ship's carpenter and sailed . . . Continued on Page Two

## CENTENNIAL GOOD WISHES



Newest Arrivals in  
**SUITS  
TOPCOATS  
RAINCOATS  
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For Men!

You'll be pleased to know that daily arrivals of new Imported Merchandise at British Importers indicates a stylish Fall for Victoria's discriminating men. Prices are low at this friendly store.



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## B.C.'s Centennial Year is our 60th YEAR

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**SAANICH - VICTORIA and  
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FIRM  
FIRST  
TODAY  
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For 60 of the 100 years of B.C. History, Scott & Peden has been a well-known name to homeowners all over the Saanich Peninsula. And today, more than ever before, people are turning to S. & P. for up-to-the-minute service!

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It's that time of the year when gardening takes precedence over other activities, and of course SCOTT & PEDEN stand ready to supply you with all your needs . . . quality at low box-car-to-your-car prices!

**SHRUBS — PLANTS — BULBS  
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TOOLS OF ALL KINDS**

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## OVERFLOW FROM GOLD FIELDS CAME TO SETTLE ON PENINSULA 100 YEARS AGO

—First Arrivals Came From H.B.C.

It was a combination of naval curiosity and the glitter of gold which established Vancouver Island and the Saanich Peninsula. It was the failure of gold and the tarnished gold fields which populated Saanich Peninsula and the southern island.

Gold was first found on the Fraser River in 1854. Circulation of the news which was destined to flash across the world came from a mild international disciplinary measure. Two vessels were engaged in establishing the position of the 49th parallel. They were Plummer and the United States survey vessel, Active. The latter was a wooden paddle vessel of 750 tons, schooner rigged and fitted with two guns. During their work a man of the name of Macauley was found selling liquor to the survey camps. He was arrested by the officers of the Plummer and Active brought him to trial. He had gold!

There is little doubt but that the first white men to cast eyes on Saanich Peninsula, although they never landed officially to gain further information on the land they observed, were Spanish. That one of the Spaniards did land here is evidenced by the later discovery of a halberd, a form of fighting axe, in the ground when it was tilled many years later.

There was tale of William Thomson's finding the ruins of a habitation built as no Indian had ever built a home. The story was vague after his death, however, and he had been mildly interested, but not sufficiently so to make any sketch of his discovery. Hence, there is no record today of the ruins he saw.

It is equally established that a number of white men had lived on the Peninsula before its first settlement. They had apparently lived among the Indians and adopted that primitive style of living. They left no records and the Indian tales of their presence were extremely vague. How many years ago they came or what was their reason for divorcing themselves from the eastern Canadian communities whence they are believed to have come is not known.

### DESERTERS

There is little doubt but that from time to time a number of white men deserted their ships while passing through these waters. It was not an unknown occurrence, some sailors choosing to remain stranded for the rest of their lives rather than face up to the autocratic discipline exacted on the ships of the 18th century.

While the land was purchased from the Indians by Hudson's Bay Company for a few pounds sterling, it was not the company which named the various features of the Peninsula and the Gulf Islands. Most had already been named by the Spanish or the British navy vessels. While the majority of names were chosen to honor members of the naval parties, some were taken from home or from some other aspect of the new land.

The Strait of Juan de Fuca, Gabriola Island, Cortez Island, Gabriola, these are some of the names which came to us from the Spanish. Similarly, Mayne, Pender, Saturna were among those which came from the Royal Navy ships making an early survey.

### BIG BUSINESS

Settlement was big business a century ago. When James Douglas sought the property at Cordova Bay on which to erect a steam saw mill he experienced difficulty in finding the rightful owner of the property. The Indians were vague as to which was the man to make a deal with. Douglas settled the entire matter without trouble. He bought the whole of the Peninsula. It was not expensive even though the currency in use, pound sterling, represented materially more than it does today. For South Saanich he paid out £41 13s. 4d. and for North Saanich, £109 7s. 6d. In broad terms it was six years' pay for a working man. Today he pays as much for one lot, a house, furnishings and car. The miners were yet in the interior and only the marine aspect

1858 1958



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and

THE GULF ISLANDS

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WE SALUTE . . .

The Province of British Columbia

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"Good Eating Begins With McGavin's"

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# Airport Is Taken Over By Civilians

## Pioneer Sailed First To New City Of California Gold Fields

(Continued From Page One)

R.A.F. handed over the airport entirely to the Canadian airman, who operated it as a military airport until the collapse of Japan.

The infant T.C.A. had already used Patricia Bay airport during the war. With the return of life to a peacetime footing the still rapidly expanding airline became No. 1 user of the airport. Passenger facilities were promptly moved from the outlying field and the former east camp maintenance hangar became the airport terminal. Its only claim to distinction was that it was an improvement on the wartime terminal building.

Towards the close of the war, the

herited the airport from the department of national defence and proceeded to establish itself on the east camp, while west camp was retained for service use. The marine squadron, with its air-sea rescue operations, was maintained at the bay.

The ensuing growth of the airport brought the first major development to Saanich Peninsula. A new industry had arrived here.

Civilian flying was destined to take the place of the service flying which had characterized the airport in its early days. With one hangar already taken over by the national air line and another destroyed by fire, the east camp still offered unlimited scope for development.

Among the earliest to take advantage of the opportunities was Victoria Flying Club. Formed by a nucleus of enthusiasts, the club began with almost nothing. It grew with a rapidity that was nearly visible. Closeted in the same hangar that served the department of transport, the club added plane after plane to its fleet as well as drawing members who promptly acquired their own planes. In addition to many members from Victoria and district, the flying club included among its earliest members many names which were already familiar to Saanich: Dr. A. B. Nash, Claude Butler were among the local men who served at the head of the directorate.

(Continued From Page One)

dering them. Instead, they were taken as slaves. The position was no sinecure even at that, for an Indian chief would demonstrate his authoritative position by the summary execution of slaves during a banquet. The larger number he destroyed, the greater was his status. This practice was not looked on with favor by the slaves, but had obtained for many generations and

was not destined to be curtailed until the white man's influence became more evident.

NO WARS

It is notable that the hostilities which broke out between white men and Indians was usually spontaneous and in some instances were prompted by an unfriendly act on the part of the newcomers. There was none

... Continued on Page Seven

NOT

100 years in B.C.

but, over twenty-five years world-wide experience in the design, manufacture and maintenance of radio, tv, communications, marine and other electronic equipment, available to you. Just call . . .

DINEEN ELECTRONIC SERVICE CO.

497 BEACON AVENUE - PHONE SIDNEY 471

AT THE TOP

A members of the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association, the club is today among the top flying clubs of the Dominion, boasting its own training facilities and clubrooms. An impressive staff of instructors and maintenance engineers is managed by Dave Filby, whose cheerful pleasant manner had early gained him a place of esteem in the community.

One of the earliest commercial ventures on the airport was Victoria Aeronautical Sales and Service. This small outfit was based in the former synthetic training hangar now housing the ancillary workshops of Fairley Aviation. Gordon Campbell, of Sidney, employed originally by T.C.A., fell in love with the Peninsula. When the airline sought his services in a more easterly location, he relinquished his appointment and opened his own business here. The prospects of success were curtailed by the arrival here of the bigger aviation companies who required the use of his rented hangar. Campbell became a member of the staff of the provincial air survey team.

Sharing the hangar, the reserve naval squadron has trained many reserve air officers of the navy.

BRIEF INTERLUDE

He sailed to San Francisco, where he remained for only a short time. During his stay in San Francisco, he earned \$50 a tide caulking vessels. It is evident that he had money by the time he left that infant broiling city, for it was as a partner in a trading venture that he left the American port. The vessel, William, was not among the great ships of the era. The skipper was not averse to his nip and his intoxicated condition was held responsible for the disaster which befell the small ship.

Off the west coast of Vancouver Island the ship ran aground and was wrecked. The men aboard her reached safety by floating in company with the debris from the vessel. It is recorded that the first action of the survivors, who did not include her captain, was to sink the casks of rum before the Indians could gain possession of them.

The next action was to fall into the hands of the Nitinat Indians, by no means well-disposed towards the white men who had been cast up from the sea. Fortune swung around in their favor at this point, for the natives refrained from mur-

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GLIDDEN PAINT DEALER

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SCHEDULE CHANGES

Service at present operated will continue as shown in timetable to September 27, 1958, after which the following service will be operated:

In effect September 28, 1958

VANCOUVER-VICTORIA-SEATTLE Service

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Lv. Vancouver 9:15 a.m. 11:59 p.m.  
Ar. Victoria 2:30 p.m. 7:00 a.m.  
Lv. Victoria 9:30 a.m.  
Ar. Seattle 2:45 p.m.  
Lv. Seattle 4:00 p.m.  
Ar. Victoria 9:15 p.m.  
Lv. Victoria 3:30 p.m. 11:59 p.m.  
Ar. Vancouver 9:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m.

VANCOUVER-NANAIMO Service

Leave VANCOUVER Arrive NANAIMO Leave NANAIMO Arrive VANCOUVER

\*V 6:00 a.m. 8:45 a.m. N 8:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m.  
E 9:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. \*V10:00 a.m. 12:45 p.m.  
N 11:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. E12:00 noon 2:30 p.m.  
\*V 1:30 p.m. 4:15 p.m. N 2:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.  
E 3:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. \*V 5:00 p.m. 7:45 p.m.  
N 6:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. E 6:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m.  
\*V 8:45 p.m. 11:30 p.m. N 9:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m.  
N11:59 p.m. 2:30 a.m. \*V 1:00 a.m. 3:45 a.m.

E—Pr, Elaine N—Pr, of Nanaimo V—Pr, of Vancouver

\*NOTE—All ferries will arrive and depart from Pier "C" EXCEPT Pr. of Vancouver which will arrive and depart from Pier A-3, approached via Carrville or Burrard Streets in Vancouver.

All Times Pacific Standard

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BELL HELICOPTER

Tragedy accompanied the establishment of Vancouver Island Helicopters Ltd. Commencing with one Bell helicopter, the firm made rapid strides during its formative period. Managing director and No. 1 pilot in the firm, Ted Henson survived an early crash in his machine, only to succumb to a later mishap. Following the loss of her husband, Mrs. Henson took over the reins of the young company and is following the path set out by the original head of the company.

Part of the airport is still in use for the accommodation of staff of the department of transport, although the majority of buildings have been removed or demolished as their condition deteriorated.

The former east camp recreation hall has long since been taken over by the Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) Regiment in Victoria. It serves the forces almost every day of the week and is in use by the regiment's militia unit and cadet service in addition to its more recent use by the Sidney Kinsmen Air Cadet Squadron.

At the west camp the naval squadron is in possession of the administrative section, while the marine base is also in naval hands, being employed for stores purposes.

For many months the district has been awaiting the implementation of the promises of Defence Minister G. R. Pearkes, V.C., for extended runways, new administrative buildings and general modernization. This project completed, Patricia Bay Airport will take its place alongside any airport in the Dominion.

Congratulations

British Columbia on your Centenary

"Assisting in Industry and Development of the next 100 years."

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BUT OUR PLANES ARE JUST AS HIGH OFF THE GROUND!!

... and many of our successful students are now flying the big ones!

We enjoyed playing our part in the air age which opened in B.C.'s first century. We will go ahead into the space age which will mark the second 100 years.

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PATRICIA BAY AIRPORT

the only beer in the world endorsed by brewmasters of 7 leading European breweries!

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Brewed in B.C. from authentic Pilsener recipe from Pilsen, Czechoslovakia

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LAGER PILSENER BEER

Labatt's PILSENER

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# Royal Navy Took Prominent Part In Settlement of Entire District

## Survey Gave Many Names To Parts Of District Familiar To Residents Today

Continued from Page Two

the islands attracted farmers. Whether or not the settler was originally a farmer he became one upon acquiring the land. Sheep farming was pursued on many islands, where the herds might be left for prolonged periods without attention and with no danger of their straying.

Many of the early settlers had stories of rustling among the islands and of determined efforts to arrest the depredations by summary means.

Salt Spring Island was developing its new name in preference to the original title of Admiral's Island. The first name was given by the naval survey parties. The ultimate name was gained from the fact that salt springs were found on the island. Ganges had already gained its name from the surveyors whose vessel bore that name. It was a long etymological journey, for the ship had itself been named in token of the river in India. In later years the vessel was to be tied up and used as a training vessel in England, thereby familiarizing sailors on H.M. ships all over the world with the name of the island port.

Because it was the largest of the Gulf group, Salt Spring Island's development remained steadily ahead of that of its neighbors. The navy

was by no means forgotten in Saanich Peninsula. While Esquimalt was already taken over by the Royal Navy, the ships of the early surveyors were found in all waters of the coast. They were employed in training, transport exploration and punitive duties.

The city of Victoria had not yet developed. It was still the fort of Victoria and boasted the normal vice of the early western towns. Dance halls of varying degrees of virtue, or none of such, abounded. A seaport and the wild resort of hard-living wilderness men, there were few refuges for decent white women during its formative stages. Nevertheless, the bell tolled the deathknell of the wild excesses with the arrival of navy wives and families at the new depot in Esquimalt.

### GO NORTH

Then the navy moved north. Donald Sparling, of Sidney, carried out some research into the early development of the district and came up with the story of Ardmore's development. A district of forest and water, it stood on a secluded bay, whose waters were far milder during the summer than those on the eastern side of the Peninsula, it early attracted the attention of a naval midshipman.

John Coles was serving as midshipman aboard H.M.S. Thetis when the ves-

sel was stationed in these waters more than a century ago. The bay off Ardmore was named for him by Capt. Richards, of H.M.S. Plumper. It was following the custom of naming new places by the identity of officers engaged in the surveys. Coles made a new history, however. He not only became one of the district's first settlers, but he remained here to serve later as a member for Saanich in the first provincial parliament in Victoria.

Other islands which gained their names from this early survey were James Island, named for Governor James Douglas; Gooch Island, for Thomas Gooch, 2nd Lieut., H.M.S. Satellite; Satellite Channel for the same ship; Hill Island, after John Hill, paymaster in Satellite; Donville Island, after Rev. David Donville, chaplain in Satellite. It is strange that Sidney Island and Sidney, which were named by Capt. Richards, both lost the identity of the man after whom they were named and that Sidney Island had already been otherwise named by the H.B.C. Its earlier name was Sallas Island. One of the first auctions to be held in Victoria was more than a century ago when property on Sallas Island was offered for sale at six shillings an acre. There were few purchasers.

Moresby Island took its name from Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Station, prior to 1854. It is of interest, incidentally, that all this identification of places was taking place before, Thomson, before McPhail. It was all named before it was settled. The navy came by and passed on long before settlers came by only to remain.

Piers Island was so entitled in token of Satellite's surgeon, Henry Piers. Other islands in these waters to take their names from Satellite's officers were Pym, Chads, Portland, Knapp and Stuart.

### SLOW PACE

By the close of the 1850's there was not much development in the district. A few settlers had established themselves, but to the world the Pacific coast meant gold and there was precious little gold in Saanich. J. D. Pemberton's survey had resulted in the offer of good land at the price of \$4 per acre. Potential buyers were still up in the interior searching for the dollars which would eventually buy them land and prosperity.

In the voters' list of 1859 for North and South Saanich were a handful of names. Alexander C. Anderson, John Coles, Duncan Lidgate, Angus McPhail, Henry Simpson, William Thomson; each left his mark here.

First serious attempt to establish a township was at Bazan Bay. After its failure Shoal Harbor, already the site of the post office, flour mill and store, retained its status until in the latter part of the century the Brethour family successfully developed a new township in a rival position. As fast as the new community developed, so the older centre died.

The first effort at Bazan Bay was started by a German Leopold Lowenberg. He offered a novel scheme whereby he announced that part of the sale price of each lot would be set aside for the improvement of the visualized township. Early Vancouver Island settlers were not to be won to his scheme and the township subsided into a forgotten dream.

### NO MORE GOLD

During the ensuing years the gold rush reached its close. Barkerville, once the most prosperous of British Columbia's settlements and the second largest city in Canada, began to diminish in size. In a matter of a few short years the population of this vaunted city had fallen to a mere handful of persistent prospectors. Where did they all go to? Many left the country and returned penniless to the place they had left. Others remained on the mainland, assisting with its ultimate development. A large number, both wealthy with gold and disillusioned, without gold, came to Vancouver Island.

At last Saanich Peninsula was developing at a recognizable rate. No doubt the early settlers were meeting new faces and offering them advice with the earnestness of a man who has faced severe hardship himself and is happy to enable his fellows to steer clear of pitfalls. There might have been the few who showed the inevitable "old soldier" attitude and talked down to the newcomers with the superiority of he who came first. Posterity carries no tales of the very early reactions to circumstances.

The land around Mount Newton and in towards Victoria rapidly built up. Great clearings were to be found in North Saanich. The minds of the settlers turned towards the establishment of roads. Churches and schools were needed and the settlers were quick to provide them. Post offices were essential. They were established at first in the homes of the farmers and many districts took on the identity of the farmer in whose home the post office was situated. Turquoise Slugguts: these are two names still known and familiar, but which once

identified parts of the Peninsula to the newcomer.

### HOTELS AROUND

The constant need for sustenance was evidenced not only by the gradual establishment of stores, but by the prompt construction of hotels and beverage establishments. Fully licensed hotels sprung up on the new road north.

During the 1860's the road was primitive enough. There was only one route to the north. In later years it was to be named West Saanich Road. In early years it was a trail meriting scarcely a name. Early settlers spoke of it as being obstructed with trees, roots and holes. Its condition was evidenced by the proud boasts of the operators of the first stage. The journey to North Saanich could be undertaken in about a day. William Bowman operated the stage and an enterprising boatman, George Fea, established a charter service to Cowichan Bay.

### NEARER FORT

It was inevitable that the district nearer to the city would expand ahead of the more northerly section. The visitor looking for land to take up at a few dollars per acre saw the southern properties first. They appealed to him and there was no problem of reaching them from the city. To many of these early newcomers Victoria was the

last connection with civilization. Once they saw the city roofs and chimneys drop behind the wall of trees they were on their own. Many of these people were city dwellers. Even many of those who arrived from a rural background had never known what it was to live on a permanent basis far from the amenities of a community established centuries ago. Acquisition of property in the near vicinity of Victoria had an appeal not to be offset by other considerations.

The result of this expansion northwards was that the road north terminated far south of North Saanich when it was first put in. Its continuation came later.

The weary, parched traveller was always able to find a quencher for his thirst. Within a few years of the first settlements there were hotels on the highway. They fulfilled a variety of needs. For the newcomer whose home had yet to be carved out of the Saanich forests, the hotel offered shelter. To the visitor, it offered the same facilities. To the traveller it promised a needed drink and a chance of getting warm or cool according to the time of year.

Royal Oak was the site of an inn at one time. There could have been few names for the centre more redolent of a quiet English village. The very name meant sanctuary.

The first royal oak was that in

which the unfortunate Charles II was hidden during the civil wars of England. In every part of the Old Country the residents could display the very oak in which he was hid.

### STAGES BY INNS

The inns represented a series of stages out to the north. There was an inn at Swan Lake and a second at Royal Oak. Stevens Hotel was located near Prospect Lake. Mount Newton Hotel was the next stage with no further drink before Deep Cove.

Today many may frown at the establishment of such licensed premises, but it must be borne in

mind that when these were constructed, apart from enthusiasm on the part of the customers, there was little to offer the public other than malted or spirituous liquors. Water was open to question by the stranger even if he could accept it as a palatable drink. The modern, accepted beverages were not yet familiar and liquor was the accepted drink of the period. Many of the settlers were still in the era of beer for breakfast at any respectable college.

The earlier settlers included many miners. However quiet a miner may

... Continued on Page Six

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## WHEN B.C. WAS BORN

# The Good Old Days of Pioneering

CHAPTER XIV  
VANCOUVER ISLAND

Cultured and well groomed is the Vancouver Island visitor to see today—still a young country, vigorous, but well-mannered and possessing a quiet, matured personality.

But her respectability is a recent thing. She was a founding, an accidental find by searchers for another goal—the North West passage.

The Spaniard passed her by at first. The Englishman came not to settle with her, but to dally only while he profited from her furs.

She bought her first popularity with gold.

For 180 years Vancouver Island has flirted with Europeans. But it's only in the last 100 they have chosen her as a land to live with, to develop, and to care for.

Her boisterous, early years are scarred with Indian troubles, rough living, rivalries and international dispute.

While Victoria, her first settle-

ment, enjoyed fame as the greatest trading centre of the Pacific Northwest, it was known also as a centre of loose living. In the year of Victoria's incorporation, 1862, dance halls abounded and there were 60 saloons.

## NO DIGNITY

The famed English dignity and propriety of Victoria was unknown that year—the year the first bride ship landed and lonely men chose mates as they walked down the gang plank. That was how settlement started, and from here it moved slowly up-island.

The Spaniards passed Vancouver Island in 1774 but deigned not to land, as far as is noted in accepted histories. Capt. James Cook, R.N., landed at Nootka in 1778. Fur traders followed, American, Spanish and British. Early history is scarred with seizures and slaughter.

## NO SETTLEMENT

But there was no attempt at settlement until 1843 when the Hudson's Bay Company built Fort Vic-

toria. Even then, the company embarked on a limited plan for opening the land to settlers for fear of the damage they might do to the fur trade.

There was little expansion. But in 1858 occurred the first great gold rush, Victoria had a population of 10,000 overnight and the monopoly of the H.B.C. was withdrawn.

The gold was on the mainland but all who came by sea, as most of them did, landed at Esquimalt, Victoria or at Puget Sound ports. A commercial district grew in Victoria. And an agricultural district was born to feed the new city. Only 100 years ago did people really begin to think of making homes in this rough land.

Sooke, Metchosin and the Saanich peninsula became settled areas. Sooke, named after the warlike Sooke Indians (later wiped out by a combine of Cowichans, Clallums and Nlthinats), actually received its first white settler in 1849.

But they were few. One of the

first left his mark over much of the island however. He was W. Colquhoun Grant, credited with, (or cursed for, by some farmers), introducing the first seeds of Scottish broom, which now blazes like new gold from Sooke to Comox.

Gold, real pleasure-buying gold, really opened Sooke settlement. It drew 5,000 to Leechtown in 1864 before petering out. Then the earth turned to production of choice turnips—a prize that didn't hold the mass of population.

Esquimalt's future was assured the following year when the Royal Navy established a base there. Officers brought their wives out from England, and the navy town was born.

The Saanich Peninsula first sprouted chimney smoke in the late 1850s and mid 60s. One Angus McPhail was the first white settler, but it was William Thomson, who came three months later who stayed, eventually brought a wife from Victoria and in 1859 boasted he was the father of the first white boy born in the peninsula.

In 1862, St. Stephen's Church was built on part of the original Thomson farm. One of B.C.'s oldest, it still stands on Mount Newton

## Crossroad.

Early records show the Hudson's Bay Company probed the peninsula as early as 1852 when Chief "What-Say" Mullet "traded" the area for

£41 13s. 4d. A Chief Hotutstun made a similar deal for South Saanich.

Sidney came into being in 1894 after steel was brought around the

Horn from England to build a railway between Victoria and Bazar Bay. The railway failed after 25 years of operation.

(To be continued.)



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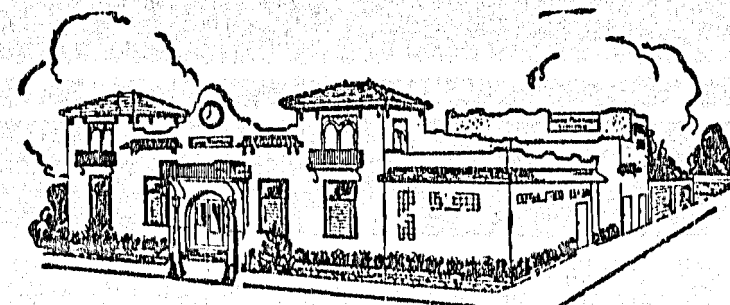


1954

Sands

"Funeral Chapel of Roses"

SIDNEY, B.C.

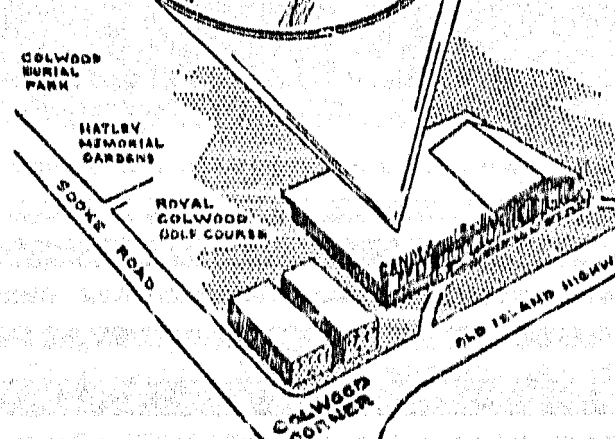


1933 and 1954

Sands

"Memorial Chapel of Chimes"

VICTORIA, B.C.



1958

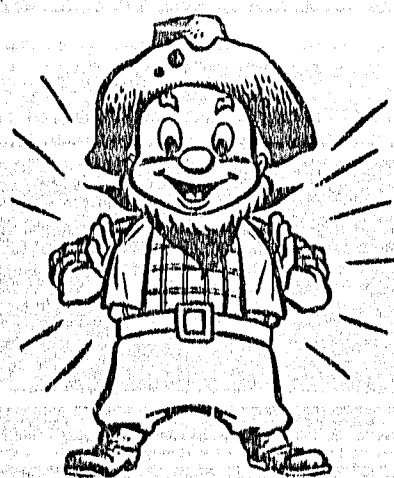
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# Fought Forty Years For Formation Of Municipality of Central Saanich

What is now Central Saanich, an area roughly coinciding with what was originally called South Saanich, received its first white settlers more than a century ago, when Angus McPhail was closely followed in 1855 by the pioneer William Thomson. Mr. Thomson, and others who came around the Horn by ship from the old country, cleared and farmed the land, raised families and gave their names to the roads and by-ways, the hills and valleys of the area.

Slightly more than 50 years after Thomson took up land on what is now Mt. Newton Crossroad, the settlers of the sea-girt Saanich Peninsula decided to follow Victoria's lead, and become an incorporated municipality. As settlement spread, the Lake District (roughly, between Elk Lake and Victoria) quite naturally grew much faster in population than the more distant and inaccessible South Saanich, or Ward Six, as it became known in municipal affairs.

**DISSATISFACTION**  
As the years passed, and municipal expenses grew with increased mechanization of road work and of police and fire departments, many in Ward Six felt that they were getting less than their share when the revenue "pie" was cut for district improvements. Others, just as sincere in their thinking, felt that the district's best chance for long term progress lay in remaining part of Saanich.

Taxation problems, building restrictions, and other conflicts between urban and rural thinking grew. Laurence Hagan, member of a pioneer family of West Saanich, and councillor for Ward Six, made a serious study of the northern ward's

needs, and became convinced that secession from Saanich was the only answer. For more than 20 years, Hagan and those who agreed with him extended their influence through the Ward Six Ratepayers' Association.

## CARRIES BATTLE

Hagan, however, did not live to see his mission accomplished. As he grew too old to carry the secession banner, he selected a successor in the person of Sydney Pickles, a man of Australian origin, English ancestry, and infinite determination. Pickles devoted both his time and private funds to his adopted homeland, and published the cause of secession with relentless vigor. Emphasis on the divergence of interests between the Lake District and Ward Six finally swung the thinking of many ratepayers into line with that of the secessionists.

Reeve Joseph Casey of Saanich agreed to support secession if the ratepayers of Ward Six wanted it. The then Municipal Affairs Minister, R. C. MacDonald, promised that the Provincial Government would permit a new municipality to be formed if the ratepayers showed in a plebiscite that they wanted it. They did—by a very large margin. The fight of 40 years' duration had been settled, and a new municipality—Central Saanich—was on its own.

## FIRST REEVE

Sydney Pickles, architect of secession, defeated Percy Thorp, former chairman of the Saanich School Board, for the position of Reeve. Councillors elected to serve with him were: Harold Andrew, Lorne Thomson, W. W. Michell, and R. M. Lamont.

Assets, liabilities, and equipment were divided between Saanich and

Central Saanich on a proportional basis. Lacking a municipal hall, the new municipality accepted the offer of the Saanich Pioneer Society, and held council meetings in the Pioneer Cabin at Saanichton, pending the building of a hall.

This building was to provide for the fire department, which was formed on a volunteer basis.

## NEW HALL

Erection of the new municipal hall was accomplished without increased taxation, and the financial position of the municipality was a credit to those who had guided its business affairs.

At the end of the first term, H. Rupert Brown, a newcomer to municipal affairs who possessed considerable municipal engineering experience gained in Victoria, and a wide background of business practice, replaced Lorne Thomson on the council.

With the decision by Mr. Pickles that he would not run again for reeve at the close of the term ending in December 1953, Mr. Brown ran against W. W. Michell and was elected. Two years later, Mr. Brown was returned by acclamation.

## TO PAY OFF DEBT

A sound, businesslike administration has prevailed in recent years, with the municipal debt (inherited from Saanich) reduced to \$7,000, and due to be paid off by the end of 1959. The reeve and council, who serve without pay, have kept to a pay-as-you-go policy. Roads have been efficiently improved and maintained by local improvement loan rather than from general revenue.

An ambulance paid for by public subscription and operated along with the volunteer fire department by Victor Heal, has been added to

municipal services. The police department, now under Chief Constable F. J. Brownlee, a retired R.C.M.P. officer, works most efficiently.

It is true, of course, that great problems lie ahead of Central Saanich. Chief among these is a municipal water system, for which the need grows more pressing with each year's population growth. Engineers are, however, working on the problem.

For a municipality with less than ten years of independent administration behind it, Central Saanich is proving a credit to her citizens and her administrators. With good sense prevailing, this attractive part of the Saanich Peninsula should prove increasingly pleasant as a place to live, and, for some, as a place to do business.

## Brentwood Fish Tales

Stories of Brentwood Bay go back over the years to give a picture in sharp contrast to today's busy residential area, with boats as numerous as houses, and every large firm holding a summer fishing derby for its employees.

When Brentwood College was Brentwood Hotel, an English lawyer named Baker rented out half-a-dozen rowboats to those who made the long journey out along what was little more than a trail from Victoria. In 1923, Captain Hume Babington and his brother-in-law and sister, Captain and Mrs. Norman Brodhurst, brought a power boat named the Blix down from Prince Rupert, and later acquired the Totem I which was the first gasoline boat to be rented out in the Bay. This craft was found derelict off Salt Spring Island, salvaged, and adapted for rental.

In the same year, Harry Gilbert and Hugh Creed, camping on what is now Gilbert's parking lot, liked the look of Brentwood Bay, and figured it had a future for men who knew boats and fishing. Three years later, Harry bought his present boat house from Frank Renouf, a Channel Islander who had been operating it with the help of his nephew. Hugh Creed went into the

site which is Creed's Landing, and established the business which is today carried on by his son Claude, and the latter's sons Jim and Johnny.

By this time, there were all of a dozen gas boats on the Bay, but the way to catch fish was to row. When someone special came along for a tour, the gas boats were used. Such an occasion was the time when Madisson Laing and a troupe of actors were in Victoria presenting "Chinese Honeymoon" at the Royal Theatre. By way of diversion, they arranged a fishing trip in Hugh Creed's Tern. Unfortunately, they grounded on a reef near the Stone House, and had to be rescued by Norman Brodhurst in the Totem I.

One of the actors had complicated matters by starting up towards the Malahat to try to hail a ride into town, and having to be brought back out of the bush. The troupe barely got into Victoria by curtain time, without having time to stop for the dinner ordered at Brenta Lodge.

Biggest fish ever registered in a derby in the Bay gladdened the heart of Roy Thompson in the first Victoria-Saanich Inlet Anglers' Association Derby in 1932. Mr. Thompson's prize weighed 53½ pounds. Runner-up for honors occurred a

few years later when a couple of prairie farmers borrowed a rod, cod line and leader from Harry Gilbert, together with instructions to keep a certain specified distance from shore to avoid hitting bottom. Harry also warned them of Japanese oyster weed and the inconvenience of getting it around the propeller.

Sure enough, after a time the propeller became fouled up with weed and had to be cleared off. When this had been accomplished, the two novice anglers discovered that their line was firmly attached to something. Since they were the required distance from shore, they figured it must be a fish, and sure enough it was: a 52-pounder.

They took it in, weighed it, and fished no more. Next day the lure, a home-made spoon which Mr. Gilbert had found at the bottom of the Bay, was auctioned in the Solarium Derby at a dollar for every pound of weight of the fish it had caught.

## MANHUNT

Most extensive manhunt in Brentwood Bay and adjacent waters occurred when a party of four inexperienced boatmen rented a craft on an uncertain day, with the promise that they would not go beyond Willis Point. Of course they got keen on the fishing, and forgot their

promise. A "summer wooly" came up, and they lost their rudder. One of the party, a man who had the misfortune to have only one leg, jumped overboard to try to rescue the important piece of equipment.

The rudderless boat drifted away; white caps rose; and soon the legless man was out for a one-legged man climbing to a rudder. Boats combed the waters, and finally when everyone assumed the unfortunate man had perished, someone reported a man and a rudder on the rocks off the foot of Stelly's Crossroad. Sure enough, there was the man overboard, who had lost all his clothes, using the rudder for both crutch and cover.

Of course, there was the party who had fair warning to stay within the Bay, and if anything went wrong with the motor, to put the anchor out first and tinker with the inboard afterwards. The motor stalled. They threw out the anchor, but it didn't help much, because they forgot to attach it to the boat before giving it a mighty heave.

And the bottom of Brentwood Bay is probably literally littered with outboard motors whose owners relied on nothing more than the hand-screws to keep them one with the boats they were powering.



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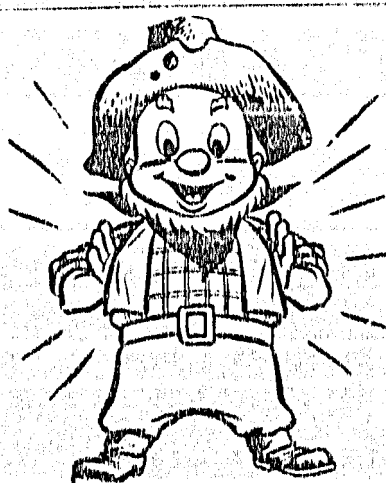
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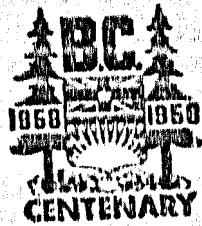
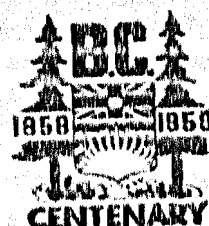
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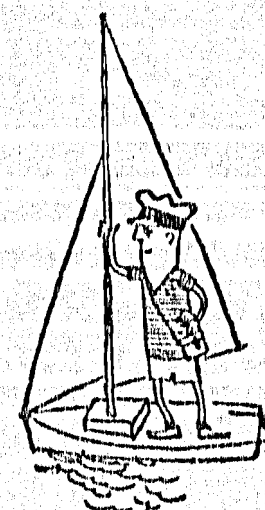
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We Wish All Our Patrons Happy Voyages During The Years Which Lie Ahead!



# Saanich Fair Is Launched in First Decade

(Continued From Page Three)

have been at that time it is likely that he would have exploded at being offered a glass of milk in a wayside inn. They lived hard in those days and they called for the beverages to go with their style of living.

In the 1860's the Saanich Fair made its appearance.

## ANNUAL FEATURE

It was the custom of the period to assemble each year at the fair at which the produce of farm and home would be displayed. The annual fair was the big event of the year when housewives in particular would meet up and discuss their families and affairs. Many would not meet again for another year. Entertainment was impromptu in those days. There was no canned entertainment in the form of radio or TV. The theatre was far distant and the rare travelling companies were unlikely to bring their cast to Saanich, where an overnight stand could be little more than a philanthropic gesture.

Within a decade of the opening of the district a fall fair was established.

Today none can identify the location of that fair. It was at the home of a Mr. Brown and it was in the vicinity of McTavish Road, but beyond that it cannot be identified. For the first years of the fair, there

were few permanent props in the possession of the sponsors. It was held at the home of one of the members of the sponsoring society and his barn and fields would be prepared weeks ahead for the display.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society was driving in the stakes which were to carry a near-century of unbroken activity. Through good times and bad, through famine and plenty, through war and peace, the Saanich Fair went on regardless, providing an ever-increasing number of local residents with the pleasure of a social gathering and the joy of competitive endeavor.

## SCHOOLS ARE OPENED

In the meantime, the attention of residents of Saanich was turning further afield. It was during the second decade of the settlement of Saanich Peninsula that the new schools legislation was passed through the provincial legislature. Settlers who had little schooling themselves were eager that their sons and daughters would be given better opportunities of learning. The local school boards were established. Farmers and other newcomers were elected to sit on the early boards and to make provision for adequate academic training.

The erection of schools required no by-law with the approval of ratepayers and councillors. The need

was obvious and disputed by none. The residents then gathered and constructed the school themselves. The standards of construction were not high, but they matched the average dwelling standards and there were no critics. The curricula and the mode of instruction were not yet subjected to the wants of the more progressive educationalists. There was no provision for effective living, but the graduated students in later years proved themselves well able to live effectively.

In Central Saanich and in North Saanich, whose destinies were so closely tied together, the progress and development were highly similar. It may be borne in mind that although the two communities were thus closely tied it was not to be accepted as fact that every settler in the north end of the Peninsula knew every settler in the south end. In fact the situation was much as it is today. One knew one's neighbors. One knew of those further afield. Hence, in later years, when South Saanich tied in with the area to the south, it was no surprising move and although later years were to prove that an incorporation of North and South Saanich might have been accepted with less criticism, it was not so clear at the time.

Politically and ecclesiastically the two areas were close. They sup-

ported the same churches, many sharing pastors, and the same man represented each in the provincial and federal legislatures.

First clergyman to make his home on the Peninsula was a Catholic priest. Nearly 100 years ago he made his church from a hollow tree and established what was to be first the West Saanich Indian Mission and later the West Saanich church. It was located on the trail which is today West Saanich Road.

Within a few years of his arrival here William Thomson, a free churchman, donated land to the Anglican church and was instrumental in the establishment of St. Stephen's on Mount Newton Cross Road. One of the oldest churches in the province, it was erected nearly 100 years ago on Thomson land and with considerable Thomson labor and material.

Its attractive location was to endear it to generations of Anglicans and others who came to recognize the peaceful serenity of the little church in the Mount Newton valley.

In North Saanich Holy Trinity church on Patricia Bay was the first to appear, long before the community was completely settled. The lumber for the church was from California and came into Patricia Bay, direct to the site.

All these churches developed sister shrines. The church of St. Mary's accompanied St. Stephen's. The church of St. Andrew's in Sidney was destined later to share the responsibilities of providing accommodation with Holy Trinity. The Catholic church at Brentwood grew colonies in Sidney and on East Saanich Indian Reserve. Later still, St.

Augustine's at Deep Cove was readied. In almost all periods there was one pastor to two churches and at times one pastor had, as he does today in two cases, the charge of three churches.

## LATER FOUNDING

The United church was not established at the time of the founding of Saanich and its component congregations of Methodist and Presbyterian lost the continuity when the two persuasions centralized their churches.

Another early church was the Baptist, of which the pioneer family of Sluggett at Brentwood were father and mother. The late Robert Sluggett and his brothers established the Sluggett Memorial Baptist church in honor of their parents.

Smaller congregations attended other churches until there were sufficient members of their own congregations to merit the construction of an edifice and the maintenance of regular services.

By the beginning of the 1890's there were roads, railways and inns for the traveller; there were schools for the children and churches for the communities. Farms were firmly established. The Great Queen sat on her throne and all was well with the world.


## BIRTH OF A COMMUNITY

The past 40-odd years had seen the birth of a community within a new province. Hostile Indians, Hudson's Bay Co., pioneer forests, all had given place to settled communities with all the facilities of the period. Law and order had also made their contribution.

The next decade was to bring a new development in North Saanich, where Sidney was to be established by the Brethour family, which owned the land lying on the north-east of the Peninsula. It was to bring the period of prosperity marking


the early days of the century. It was to bring economic disaster with the opening of the new century and two major wars were destined to see many of the descendants of the pioneers lying on the battlefields of the world. In the meantime Saanich Peninsula, in common with the south Vancouver Island, had been settled.

We Salute ...  
THE PROVINCE OF  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
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CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE  
We have Served the Saanich  
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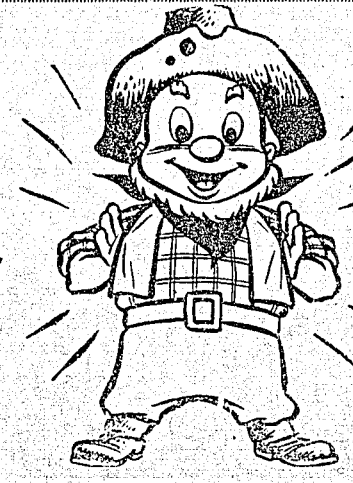
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Centennial  
Greetings

BEACON MOTORS  
TOM and GERRY FLINT

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IN HAPPY UNISON WITH NORTH SAANICH ...  
Celebrate our provincial centennial year with a fine community hall, the first use of which still reverberates throughout the province and far beyond its environs ...  
The recent ferry strike with its consequent effects proved this ... and it also proved the value of a whole community, co-operatively-minded, can and will get things done.  
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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT PUBLISHED OR DISPLAYED BY THE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD OR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



# Thomson Homestead Established Here From Wilderness To Modern Plant Is Story of James Island Progress

(Continued From Page Two)

of the Indian wars which characterized the conquest of the American west. In Vancouver Island communities, as on the Canadian mainland, the gradual development of the territory under white guidance was almost bloodless. Forays and massacres in irregular spots were evident, but there was no organized revolt against the whites and great armies were never seen.

For six months young Thomson and his companions remained prisoners of the Indians, never certain that they were not destined to be sacrificed to their captors' whim at any time and without any knowledge of when the period of captivity might reach its close. Communications were spasmodic and unreliable, for the Indians who gained information from outside and the captives only learned what came in a primitive telegraph system.

Six months after their capture, the white men were marched southwards and after a long trek through the island, they reached Victoria, where they were ransomed by the administration, the Hudson's Bay Co.

## EMBARRASSED

Wearing the worn-out remains of what had been their clothes, unshaven and ragged, the released captives were torn between satisfaction at their return to civilization and embarrassment at appearing for the first time in a white settlement thus ragged and ill-kempt. It is reported that William Thomson kept his face towards those he addressed owing to his very conscious awareness of the fact that the seat of his pants no longer existed.

There, in the fort of Victoria, named after the great Queen and maintained by the great Hudson's Bay Co., William Thomson made his appearance. Gone were the dreams of fortune and trading accomplishment. Thankful to be alive, he and his companions not only possessed nothing, but they were already deeply in debt to the company for the ransom paid out in the form of blankets. It was the practice at the time for the company to bring out tradesmen to settle in their new communities. The men brought out by the company were required to serve so many years as employees of the H.B.C. to work off the debt incurred by their passage. The rescued slaves became indentured servants of the company to work off a similar debt.

It was yet to be some years before the new arrival was to turn his eyes northwards from Victoria. When he eventually did swing from the fort to the country yet unopened it was to be towards Saanich that he leaned. His choice has been followed by thousands since that time and most who have settled on Saanich Peninsula have echoed his excellent choice.

## ANGUS McPHAIL

While working at the fort, and among his projects was participation in the construction of Craigflower school, young William Thomson met an older H.B.C. man, another Scot of the name of Angus McPhail. Little is known of Angus. He had already mapped out a choice spot on Saanich Peninsula and it would appear at this time that he intended to settle permanently in the district. In time he pulled up his stakes and departed, although part of his work here was only removed within the past decade.

Angus McPhail evidently spoke to

his young compatriot of the joys of Saanich. When William had taken unto himself a wife he followed the advice already gained and found a new home in the Mount Newton Valley. When he arrived, although distant from home by many years and experiences beyond the ken of any of his compatriots who had stayed home, he promptly named his new demesne, "Bannockburn," a name it bears to this day. His cabin built, he made his first journey to his new home aboard an Indian canoe with half a ton of provisions and 19 pigs. Mount Newton was settled at last!

Before Saanich came into the picture, William met a young girl who had but recently arrived in Victoria. A fellow Scot, she was but 15 years of age. There is a tale of her first meeting with an Indian girl shortly after her arrival in Fort Victoria. Margaret was blonde and as was the custom, wore her hair at some length. An Indian girl seeing her from a canoe took her to be an angel and spoke of the "vision" for some years afterwards. Less than a decade later the "angel" arrived to take up her abode on the property adjoining the Indian girl's home. Both were now married women. They remained close friends for the rest of their lives.

## FIRST HOME

William met and wooed the lady, and they made their first home in Victoria, where they were farming. The site of the farm is no longer rural. It is the property on which

the junction of Government St. and Yates St. now stands.

After the birth of their first child, the couple came north to the cabin which had been erected in the rich farm land already taken by Thomson. William walked; his wife rode a horse. It was in this manner that they first arrived to the wilderness of forest and brush which was destined to become one of Canada's choicest residential districts.

The first home on the property was a simple cabin, offering few comforts and no convenience. Even for the Scots girl, accustomed to living with few modern comforts, it was a shock. Nevertheless, they faced up to its problems for a brief period. As soon as the farm had been partially cleared and the future was mapped out William turned his attention to the erection of a new home. The result of his labors is evident today. Bannockburn, the home he built for his growing family, is now owned and occupied by Capt. Harry Hughes, whose late wife was a daughter of the pioneers.

During his many years in the district, William Thomson was by no means idle. He took an active part in all affairs of the community, serving as school trustee and churchman. Although a Scots Presbyterian, he donated a piece of his land for the erection of an Anglican church and school.

St. Stephen's church stands on Mount Newton Cross Road, adjacent to the Thomson property, a legacy

from the generosity of Saanich Peninsula's first pioneer.

It is fitting that his grand-daughter, Mrs. R. E. Nimmo, should be among the most active of the Saanich Pioneer Society and directly responsible, with her husband, for the collection of so many valuable records of the early days on Saanich Peninsula.

Picturesque as it was, filled with event beyond the lives of most men, the time spent on this earth by William Thomson was probably filled with the essential problems of catering to his extensive family and maintaining his farm and home. It is unlikely that he once paused to consider that a century hence his labors would be widely described and read with interest. It was so with the pioneers in all parts of the west. They lived and pressed forward, content to have triumphed over almost insurmountable difficulties. They were proud of their accomplishments, yet never vaunted them.

It is their steadfast labor which enabled them to leave so rich a legacy to posterity.

BY BEATRICE BOND

When I left Montreal for the Far West, I expected to live either in Vancouver or at least in a town on Vancouver Island. I never suspected how much real lasting happiness my husband and I would find on a much smaller island in the Pacific.

Friends in Victoria shook their heads when I told them about going to live on James Island. "What will you do, out there in the bush?" they asked. "Dig for clams and build your own log cabin? And aren't you afraid of living near the plant?"

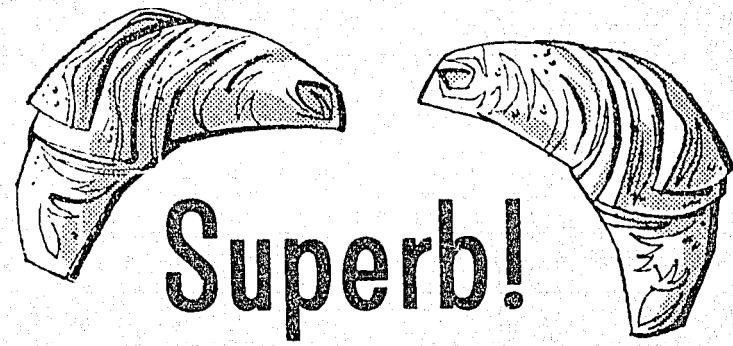
People always brought this up because James Island, 15 miles from Victoria off the Saanich peninsula, is occupied at one end by C-I-L's most westerly explosive plant. This is where my husband is employed, and where—at the other end of the island—we now live with great enjoyment, and no explosions!

Of course, I wasn't worried about having to go forth and shoot my own

dinner, or live in a hollow tree with the bears. My husband has lived on the island since childhood—his father was one of the first em-

—No Bears for Writer

ployees of the plant and an early settler. In 1916 he and his family spent their first winter here, living ... Continued on Page Eight



## Superb!

The roll of distinction anywhere... anytime... these flaky French crescents are sure to please the fussiest appetites. For finest results, when you bake at home, always depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

## FLAKY CROISSANTS

1. Scald 1 cup milk. Stir in 1 tsp. salt. 1 1/2 tbsps. granulated sugar. Cool to lukewarm.
2. Measure into large bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 mins. THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, 2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour and beat until smooth and elastic. Work in an additional 1 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour.
3. Turn out on floured board; knead until elastic. Roll out dough into a 12 x 20" rectangle; spread with 1 cup firm butter. Fold 1/3 of dough

crosswise over centre third; fold other third over top, making 3 layers. With open end toward you, roll and fold again. Wrap; refrigerate overnight. Next day, repeat rolling and folding steps twice; wrap and chill 1/2 hr.

4. Roll into a 12 x 20" rectangle; cut into 15-4" squares. Cut in half diagonally; roll up each triangle from long edge; tuck points under. Place on brown-paper-covered cookie sheets. Curve rolls to form crescents. Brush with mixture of 1 egg yolk and 2 tbsps. milk. Cover. Let rise until double in bulk—about 3/4 hr. Bake in hot oven, 425° about 12 mins. Yield—2 1/2 doz.



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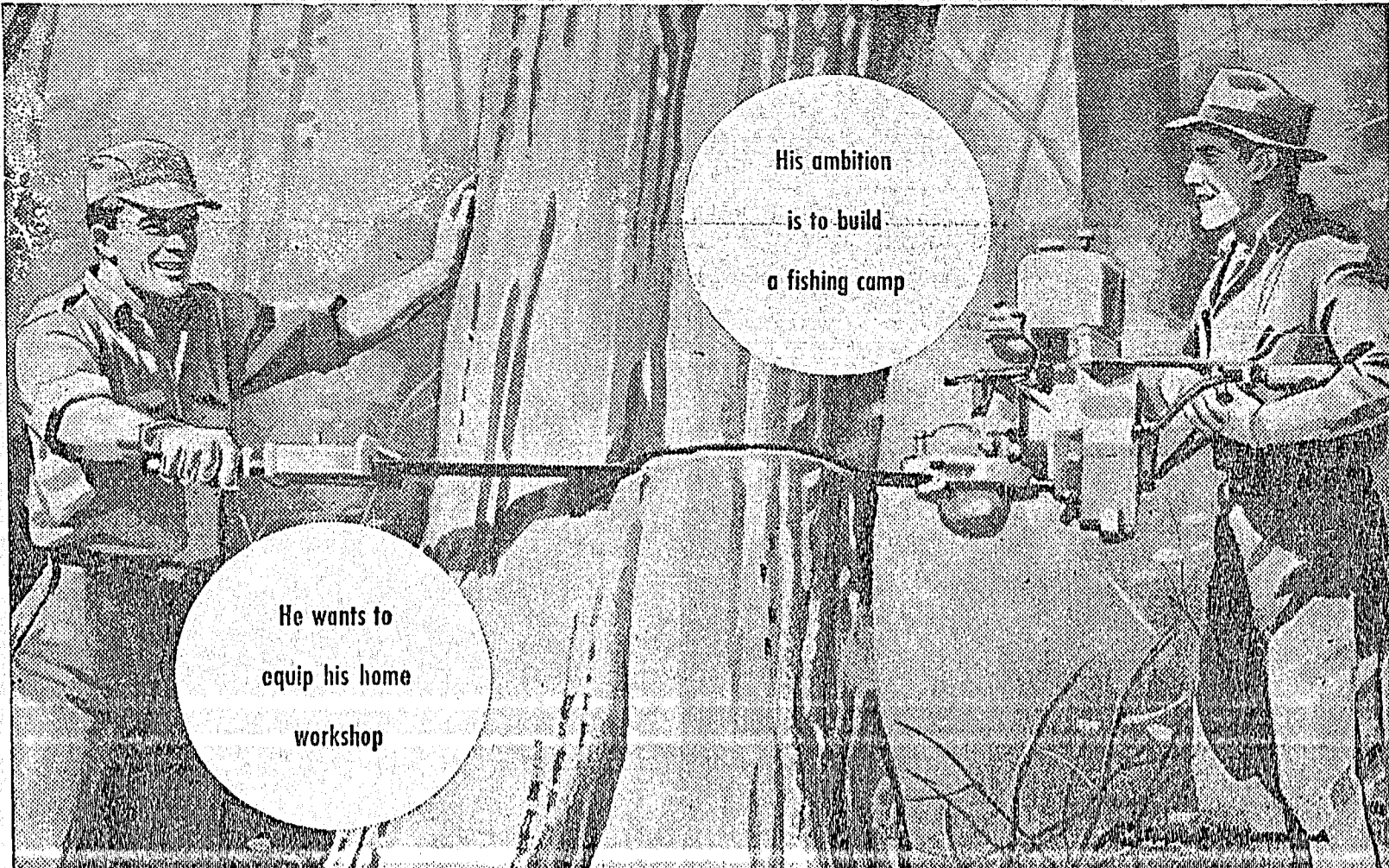
On Their Centennial Year

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His ambition  
is to build  
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He wants to  
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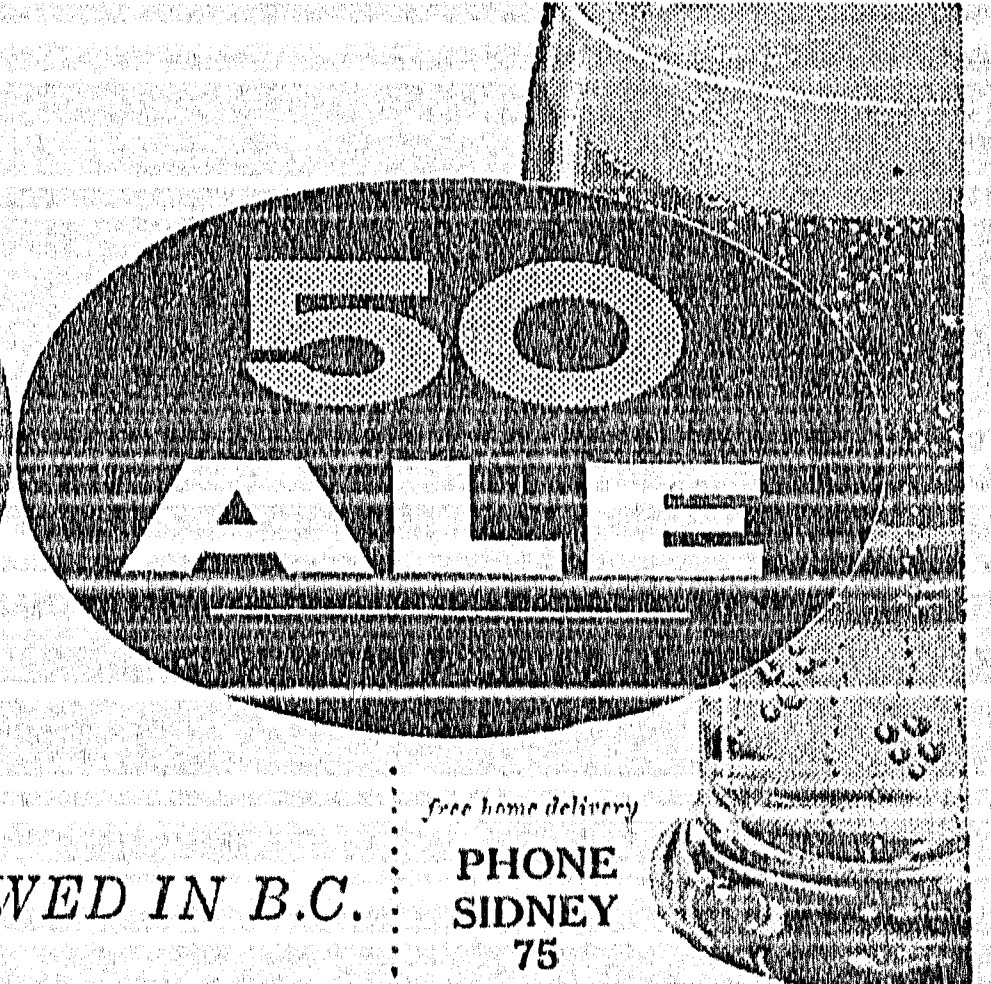
1. Fill in a change of address card (form 59-B) advising your present Post Office of your new address. These cards are obtainable from your mail carrier or at any Post Office.
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# Housing For Staff Came Next AMAZING NUMBER OF CALLS HANDLED BY TWO EXCHANGES

(Continued From Page Seven)  
in a double tent, and melting snow when they wanted a cup of tea. Living really was primitive in those days.

But the company soon provided housing for its employees. Some houses were built, others brought in by scow from other installations and pulled into place by horses. The delightfully comfortable five-room bungalow in which we now live is the one which was first occupied by the Bond family 40 years ago. Now more than 100 of us live on James Island, and not one has been heard to complain of loneliness, boredom, or lack of modern conveniences!

## LESS COST

I hate to disappoint my Victoria friends, but life is so safe that our fire insurance costs less than theirs! There is an added bonus, too. Theft and burglary insurance are unnecessary here. Furthermore, our climate is ideally healthy, averaging 62 degrees in summer and 42 in winter.

Our island is just a nice size, about three miles long and one mile wide. It is considered a geological oddity, for there is no rock formation in its makeup. It was named in 1853, after the governor of Vancouver Island at the time, Sir James Douglas.

In the 1890's, a group of sportsmen had a lodge on the island, and they imported fallow deer for their

private sport. Descendants of these prize, no swarms of scantily clad natives met the boat. Instead, they found boat service to be frequent, free, excellent and quite taken for granted by the island dwellers.

After a 15-minute crossing, the visitors were met at the dock in a car, and were driven up a well lighted paved road to our village. You have never seen a nicer little community than this. We James Islanders enjoy our homes, and keep them trim and neat with well-kept lawns and gardens. Our pleasant climate makes gardening a special pleasure.

Our visitors were surprised to find our home quite as comfortable and modern as theirs in Victoria. We have automatic oil heat, electric appliances, and wonderful television reception, and everything is delivered to our door, just as in the city. When visitors notice the fire hydrants on our street corners we tell them about our voluntary fire deer still roam about, and at one time they were so destructive to gardens that a man was appointed to reduce their numbers with a gun. Not too many years ago, before you could play a game of tennis you first had to go and chase the tame deer off the courts by whacking them across the back.

When we were settled on the island, we found our Victoria friends anxious to come and visit our "pri-

mitive wilderness." To their surprise, which seldom has anything to do, for to my knowledge there has never been a serious fire on the island.

I enjoy taking our visitors for a stroll and showing them our fine school and our Community Club. We are especially proud of this building, which provides fun and recreation for the whole population. We have our social dances here, and there is room to hold dance revues as well. This is the place where you can go bowling, or play billiards or badminton. We have a football field and excellent tennis courts.

I like to show my visitors our general store and post office, and then walk with them down to our long stretch of beautiful sandy beach. Here they see the cruisers, canoes and rowboats of the island-dwellers in the foreground, and in the background a breath-taking view of snowclad mountains.

Our island is the most wonderful place for children that can be imagined. Where else could they roam at will, with no fear of traffic and no worries about getting lost? They have miles of sandy beaches and a swimming pool, and in addition, their own private woods where they may play cowboys and Indians, big game hunters, or Tarzan.

Since James Island fathers work so close to home, they see more of their families than do fathers in the city. Family fishing trips and picnics are frequent in the summer time. Children here know all about grise, salmon, cod and crabs, and can always tell you when and where you should dig for the best clams.

In winter we have a delightful social life on the island. How the children love our big Hallowe'en and Christmas parties, which rival any you have ever seen for original costumes, happy games, and sheer exuberance! And the grownups have frequent dances, with an occasional community supper or box social.

Yes, we think we have everything here on James Island. You would have to look very far to find a better place to really enjoy living.

## AMAZING NUMBER OF CALLS HANDLED BY TWO EXCHANGES

—15 Million Conversations

### BY OPERATOR

Have you ever wondered how many telephone calls you make during the course of a year?

Well, residents of Sidney and Keating, according to B.C. Telephone Company officials, are very neighborly.

Since January 1, 1954, more than 14,700,000 local calls have been placed in the two centres, and they're well on the way to setting another record in the number of calls placed during B.C.'s Centennial year.

Last year subscribers in both communities placed a total of some 3,400,000 local calls with Sidney leading with more than 2,400,000 and Keating chalking up 1,030,000 calls. (Keating went over the million mark during 1957 for the first time).

### TALKATIVE

This year (as of August 31, Sidney subscribers have made 1,971,866 conversations and Keating a total of 746,199 calls.

And if you add to the 14,700,000 local calls, the total long distance calls made during the last five-and-a-half years (789,973 calls), you realize that more than 15,500,000 conversations have been held.

As Sidney and Keating can look back on almost half a century of telephone service, one can only imagine the staggering total of calls placed over the years.

Exchange telephone communication was first introduced to both centres during 1910—48 years ago—Keating receiving service in January, 1910, and Sidney, in November, 1910. Previously, a single line ran between Sidney station and Victoria.

### WITHIN 34 YEARS

Introduction of tiny switchboards, which then served a total of only 88 telephones, occurred some 34 years after Professor Alexander Graham Bell made his history-making discovery in Boston.

From their pioneer operations,

both exchanges have grown steadily and today, a total of 2,568 telephones—1,611 in Sidney and 957 in Keating—are linked with the outside world.

Telephone company records show that several changes have taken place since 1910. Both exchanges started with switchboards being located in offices of local businessmen. These centres of operations were soon moved into permanent offices. Sidney shifted in December, 1912, to a cottage-type office. In August, 1917, Keating had also outgrown its first location, and a building similar to Sidney's was opened.

### LOOKING FORWARD

Residents of these Saanich Peninsula centres now look forward to another communication change—the introduction of automatic telephone service in the Spring of 1959.

With the new dial systems will come several major changes and a

hint of things yet to come. In March, 1959, Sidney and Keating exchanges will be amalgamated into one exchange and will receive free-calling to the Greater Victoria area. A second feature will be harmonic ringing. This means that coded ringing will be abolished and parties will no longer hear the ringing of other phones on their lines.

The hint of "things to come" will be the introduction of new telephone numbers known as two-letter-five-figure numbers. The prefix of the new numbers—GRanite—has been chosen from an international dialing plan which is standardized so that telephone subscribers will eventually be able to dial distant cities without operator assistance. The 2-5 numbering plan, as it is known, is gradually being introduced in Canada and the U.S.

### STUFFED CELERY

Celery is delicious when stuffed with oranges. Remove the skin from orange segments, mash into a pulp, mix thoroughly with cream cheese and chopped olives. Then stuff into celery.

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HI FOLKS!

See You at Mary's Coffee Bar

See You at Mary's Coffee Bar

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Announces the Re-Opening of Classes

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## WHOLESALE CELEBRATION

See You at Mary's Coffee Bar

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## WHOLESALE SALE USED CARS

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